The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2816. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

The Primary and Paramount Duty of Defeating the Democrats.

SPEECH OF HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

In the TIMES of yesterday morning we published exclusively a full telegraphic synopsis of the speech of Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, made at Baltimore on Thursday night. We now give a *verbatim* report. The speech was delivered at a meeting of the old American Party, which was very numerously attended. It was heard with profound interest and attention, and was greeted throughout with the most cordial applause. The following is the speech:

From our Special Reporter.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE: I regret that absence on public duty has prevented my being with you to celebrate the first note of triumph over the dissolution of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] When the resolution of the American members of the Legislature of Maryland, which has just been read to you, was passed, there was a Democratic Party in existence—one which was an "old bruiser"—[laughter]—as Mr. THOMPSON described Great Britain, roaming throughout the world, thrashing whomsoever it pleased, and shaking its fist in the face of all creation—domineering over everybody; impudent, intolerant and tyrannical. [Applause.] Now, the Democratic Party is divided between the warring elements, headed respectively by Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE; who will have the honor of burying the body is not for us to determine. [Applause.] That is left for whichever of these two fragments shall turn out to be the stronger at the end of the contest, and in that way to arrogate to itself to be the sole, united, undivided, universal, national, omnipotent Democratic Party. [Laughter.] Our Democratic brethren last year passed at Frederick a resolution saying that upon the integrity of the Democratic Party depended the integrity of the Union. Then, as the party is gone, where is the Union? [Laughter.] Where went its fragments must likewise go the fragments of the Union; and, in accordance with that unfulfilled but anxiously expressed prophecy, a large portion of that party is now engaged in presaging that if they happen to be defeated that calamitous result must still follow.

NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE IN PARTIES.

Gentlemen, it is a matter of profound gratitude in my mind that whatever else may turn up, there is an end of that intolerable domination [applause], than which none, without exception, can be worse—than which none can be more inimical to the peace, the happiness, the integrity, the great interests of this country,—than which none can push this country nearer to the brink of the precipice of disunion, and the death of which confers more strength upon it than the death of all the political organizations that have ever existed. [Loud applause.] It is time there should be a change. Maryland has thought so for a long time, and she has struggled long and heroically. She struggled under the heroic SCOTT and failed. She struggled under the conservative and statesman-like FILLMORE—[applause]—and failed; failed, not by any default of hers,—failed because there were "weak knees" elsewhere,—because we were afraid to meet the Democratic party on its own ground, and to hold it responsible for its own principles. Maryland alone, of all the States, kept her banner floating in the breeze, and she stands to this day with a more brilliant escutcheon than any other State in the Union. [Applause.] For heroic devotion, for unshaken pluck, for perfect resolution to do as she pleases and leave the rest of the country to do as it pleases. [Applause.] And now, under another leader, equally acceptable, of wider public experience, of old Whig antecedents, who has held the most intimate relations to that great statesman to whom Maryland was always too proud to give her voice,—first in every department of the public service, true upon every great question that touches the real interests of the country,—Maryland places the names of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT before her people. [Immense cheering.] And I take it that as deeply as she feels the necessity of a change, just so deeply and so firmly is she resolved that for them in November her vote shall be cast. [Applause.] Whatever timid men may do elsewhere—whatever coalitionists and fusionists may do elsewhere—whatever doubt and hesitation may drive other people to do, let what will come, the vote of Maryland will assuredly be cast in November for those two men; and having done so, she will have discharged her duty, and her skirts will be free from the responsibility of whatever may subsequently occur.

CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I know, fellow-citizens, the deep feeling which pervades you upon the condition of the National Government. I know that you, as I do, think that the most important of all things is a change in the Government; and, having come to that conclusion, that it is our duty to effect that change in such a manner as shall best secure the peace and the happiness of the country—but that in no contingency, under no combination of circumstances, for no purpose whatever, are we to aid directly or indirectly in continuing in power those whom we now have a chance of ejecting. [Applause.]

DERELICTIONS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Why is a change so necessary? Is it that the Democratic Party is fit to be intrusted with the power of the sword—that party which has allowed innocent and honest American citizens to be shot down in the streets of Washington by American soldiers? [Loud cries of indignant denial.] Is it fit to be trusted with the sword which has converted the army of the United into a *posse comitatus* to enforce the service of process, and to subject the people of the Territories to military rule? Are they fit to be intrusted with the power of the sword who have wielded it so weakly in Utah, so illegally in Paraguay? Are they fit to be trusted with the power of the sword who, forgetful of all the obligations of international law, have fired into neutral vessels, in or near the port of Vera Cruz—an act so flagrantly illegal that the Courts of the country had to discharge the captured vessels as not being legal prize? Are they fit to be trusted with the power of the sword who have sought from Congress authority to use it whenever, in the opinion of the President, American citizens may be injured or American interests may in *his discretion* require its exercise abroad against any of our South American Republican sisters? Are they fit to be intrusted with the sword who desire the privilege, and have endeavored to obtain it, of protecting the transit routes without the authority of Congress given at the particular time, but according to the mere will and humor of the President? Are they fit to be intrusted with the power of the sword who have recommended to Congress that the President should be allowed in time of profound peace, without any serious provocation, to take military possession of, and hold for an indefinite time, two great States of the Mexican Republic, Chihuahua and Sonora? [Cries of "Never."] Why, my friends, we had better at once give the whole power of war to the President. These Democrats have forgotten all the limitations on the Executive power, and they are grasping at the power to wield the sword at the pleasure of the President, regardless of the will of the people, wherever and whenever it may suit his pleasure or his discretion.

Again, are they fit to be intrusted with the direction of the finances and the commercial interests o the country—they who have, in a time of profound peace, run up a debt of some $40,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Government rather than vary the tariff to supply its wants—who have swollen its expenses for one year to nearly or over $80,000,000? Who thought that the crisis of 1857 was a passing breeze that but ruffled the surface merely of our commercial transaction—that terrific storm which turned deep from its very depths the sea of commerce, and left strewn all along the vast coasts of the Republic the hopeless wrecks of our greatest fortunes?

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.

Are they fit to be intrusted with the administration of the Government? Read the Fort Snelling report. Read the Willett's Point report. Read the Covode Committee's report. Read Mr. SHERMAN'S report on the Navy-yards and their corruptions. Read of the political brokerage for contracts. Read of the distribution among members of Congress of the patronage of the Navy-yard in Brooklyn, as divided up among the Democratic representatives of the City of New-York. Read of the Navy-yard in Philadelphia, which was made a receptacle for illegal votes in order that Democratic members might be returned to Congress. Read of the reckless use of the public money in the elections. Read of the President himself directing the distribution of the surplus compensation from one of the printing departments for party purposes among party papers, instead of recommending that the ratio of compensation should be reduced by Congress. Is any party fit to be intrusted by the Government which not only thus abuses its powers but asserts its freedom from Congressional investigation into acts so detrimental to the public service? [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, are these gentlemen fit to be intrusted with the government of a free Republic, after their conduct in Kansas, where they attempted to force by violence upon the people a Constitution that they utterly repelled and abhorred—who then attempted to force through the two Houses of Congress a law to make that Constitution the Constitution of Kansas, when the people had utterly repudiated it—and then, when Kansas had adopted another Constitution, allowed it to lie for nearly a year upon the tables of Congress without its having been taken up for action in the Senate?

Are they fit to be intrusted with the conduct of the Government, who could so far forget the interests of the great agricultural classes as to allow to be vetoed, after they had voted against it in the lower House, the Agricultural College Bill of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, which would have given the State of Maryland $150,000 to endow her new Agricultural College? [Applause.] Are they fit to be allowed to take care of the public interests who prefer to go on borrowing money, day after day and year after year, rather than remodel the tariff, so as to protect all the varied interests of American industry? [Loud applause.]

THE TARIFF.

Even Mr. DOUGLAS, in his campaign through Pennsylvania, found it essential to make a slight reference to the condition of the revenue laws and the tariff, as a condition precedent to asking a vote in that great State. And yet the Democratic majority in the Senate allowed a tariff bill, passed by an overwhelming vote of the lower House, to lie on their table for weeks and weeks, at any moment of which they could have taken it up and passed it, and thus restored to life and energy all the great material interests of the American Republic. But there it rests, and there it is likely to rest.

Fellow-citizens! These are the reasons why we want a change of Government. These are the reasons why we want to oust from position those who have abused or neglected properly to exercise the powers of the Government, and to place some gentleman there who will, in these respects, at least, restore the Government to its original basis, restore to the commerce of the country the protection of the Federal Government, give us the laws which are essential to the prosperity of the industry of the country, execute that great and necessary improvement, the Pacific Railroad—reinstate the system of improvement of rivers and of labors throughout the whole country; reorganize and re-create the Navy, which has been allowed to rot to pieces under their neglect, [applause]; place the Army upon a footing that will enable it to be a nucleus, around which the volunteer sons of the Republic may rally in the event of any great public necessity,—sweep out from office the flocks of unclean birds that have there been nestling for the last eight years, [loud applause and cheering,] and put in their places men who will honestly discharge their duties; men who will honestly devote their time to the public interest; men who will cease to strive over the matters which now divide the Democratic Party, and will allow the voice of the people, calling on the Government for the protection and aid to their industry which it requires, to be heard an answered. In my judgment that never can be, so long as the Democratic Party is allowed to remain in power. So long as the Democratic Party shall be allowed to remain in power, so long will there be nothing but one eternal howl on the negro question to keep themselves in. [Laughter.] There is no remedy for that old conflict, except turning them out, neck and heels, "to get an airing," as a Virginia friend of mine lately said—[applause]—and I take it that when they are turned out there will be a rest on that subject.

EFFORTS FOR MR. BELL.

Now, gentlemen, we in Maryland, and our political friends everywhere, are doing what in them lies to give to JOHN BELL the glory of doing this. [Applause.] We make this effort perhaps under adverse circumstances. We have encountered adverse circumstances before. We are not to be discouraged by any odds that may stand before us. We mean to cast our votes and to get our friends to cast their votes, to secure, as far as in us lies, that great result. We trust that the division of the Democratic Party may enable us to take great steps towards the accomplishment of that high purpose. [Applause.] We trust that they will be broken down in a great portion, if not in every one of the Southern States. We trust that the State organizations will be transferred from the hands of the Democratic Party to the hands of their opponents, and that again there will be an opportunity to hear the voices of Whig Senators from the South debating in the Senate as Mr. CLAY and Mr. BERRIEN debated in former days. [Applause.]

THE MERITS OF THE CANDIDATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There are before the country four candidates for the Presidency. I wish to call your attention, to-night, without indulging in any bitterness towards either gentleman or either party to the public opinions of all these four gentlement, and I crave your attention. I rise here, this night, not to add bitterness to any controversy. I will join my voice to no portion of any party, the tendency of which is to widen existing diversities, to indurate existing prejudices, to inflame existing passions, to mislead the public from the truth, in order to gain a political advantage; but, stating everything fairly and fully, I shall leave you to form your own judgment as to how far different representations are well founded, as to how far a different policy comports with the interests and peace of the Republic, as to how far partisan influences or personal ambition may have tended to mislead gentlemen, or to cause them to mislead the public. I desire to misrepresent nobody, and I shall not hesitate to state whatever can be stated, fairly and freely, to set the opinions of every one of these four gentlemen honestly and truly before you, and then, possibly, we shall be able to form a judgment of the propriety or impropriety of certain modes of conducting the canvass which I have observed in the newspapers to have become very common. [Laughter.] It has not been my fortune heretofore in this canvass to have the privilege of addressing my fellow-citizens here or elsewhere. I have been engaged in arduous public duty assigned to me by those in authority, and I have had no opportunity even to attend a political meeting elsewhere.

But I have had my eye upon the current of public affairs. I have had my ear open to the echoes of what has been said elsewhere, and whilst I allow no man to speak for me, either here or elsewhere, [loud applause,] and whilst I regard no insinuations from any quarter, ["That's right," "go it,"] I likewise am never afraid to say exactly what I think upon public affairs. [Applause.] I am no boy in politics, that I should be afraid to say what I think. I am no child of yesterday that I should be frightened by popular clamor out of telling my constituents what I know to be for their good. I am not eaten up by any personal ambition that would lead me to hide, in any particular, any opinion of mine. [Great cheering.] I have met the clamor of Democrats in their highest rage, in the Hall of Representatives, when I dared to do what other men did not choose to do, [tremendous cheering,] and I am not afraid before you, my constituents, to avow that act, and to say that were it to be gone over again, I would repeat it. [Renewed cheering.] I am not afraid here, this evening, before my fellow-citizens of Baltimore, to say that I do not hesitate now to proclaim before you all, my opinions with reference to this pending controversy. If it is supposed that any amount of intimidation, or threat, or insinuation, can make me say that I am willing to make *any* combination with a Democrat to aid a Democrat to his election, I tell them they mistake the man. [Applause.] I will do everything that is honorable to elect JOHN BELL; I will do nothing to prevent the defeat of a Democrat by anybody. [Great applause.] Aid the Democrats! [Derisive laughter.] so courteous! so forbearing! so respectful! so considerate of the Know-Nothing Party. [Laughter.] So ready to coalesce with the "enemies of civil and religious liberty." [Laughter.] So ready to shake hands with "bloody midnight assassins!" [Laughter.] So content to accept our votes—so unwilling to reciprocate the compliment in the great contest of FULLER, BANKS & RICHARDSON. [Cheers.] So truthful in their representations of my position in that great controversy, and so considerate in their expressions of opinion touching my conduct in the last great controversy! Of course, gentlemen, I am a Christian man, and I ought to coalesce with them. [Laughter.] But, no; they may get along as well as they can. I see, gentlemen, and you see everywhere in the newspapers, the "wing" of the Democratic Party led by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and the "wing" of the Democratic Party led by Mr. DOUGLAS; but there is no "body" of it spoken of it anywhere. These wings are good for flight but poor for battle. The claws are not there; the beak is not there. They are powerless—but the shadow of what they were. Now, "this great Cæsar" in its most miserable estate, shaking with its last ague, cries out, like a sick girl: "Give me some drink, Titinius!" [laughter;] but I take it that there will be some one else who will minister to its thirst in its dying hour than myself or my political friends. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen, to come back to plain matters. Let us consider calmly the condition in which we are. Unfortunately, the great body of the opposition to the Democratic Party which concurs in every principle I have stated to you, which is in favor of every measure I have indicated as necessary to the public weal, the representatives of which have struggled through long months in Congress, shoulder to shoulder, for the purpose of accomplishing these things, have stood together in exposing the corruptions of the Administration, and in rebuking its high functionaries by votes of the House, that great body of the Opposition, representing the great body of the once powerful and dominant Whig Party, is divided, like the Democratic Party, from top to bottom; and this is the great misfortune of the times. Whose fault is this? I shall not stop to inquire. Whose misfortune? That of all of us. There are those who seek to widen this division. There are others who know that no opposition Administration can be powerful, enduring and national, unless it combines both these elements in its support. If Mr. LINCOLN shall be President, how can he carry on the Government without the support of the opposition representatives from the South in the Senate and in the lower House? If JOHN BELL be President, how can he carry on the Government with only 23 members in the House and with two Senators to support him? Agreeing upon every measure of public policy, agreeing upon almost every vote they will be called upon to pass in either house, touching the great interest of the country, how will it be possible for either of these gentlemen to carry on the Administration with the friends of the great measure that they both must advocate, to which both are committed, in virtue of having been old Whigs as well as in virtue of their present avowals, divided between themselves? Will anybody tell me?

OBLITERATION OF OLD PARTY LINES.

I say, then, that if there is one thing to be struggled for more than another, it is the obliteration of the lines of demarcation; it is the bringing together men who think alike upon the great public interests of the country; it is, as far as possible, to push into the background, to silence forever, to put out of men's view, and (if God will only allow it) the only element of distraction of a national or party character which prevents the organization of a great and powerful party which can hold the Government for a generation, if only the present causes of division can be got rid of.

There are those who wish to widen this division. My sense of public duty requires of me, first of all, to see how wide it is—whether it be a division of principle too wide to be bridged, or a division occasioned by temporary passions, and susceptible of adjustment, consistent with the honor and interest of every section. And if so then, I am for that party, really of the Union and the Constitution—a party united and powerful over the whole Republic—devoted to the interests of the whole country, which will inflict wrong or insult on the sentiments, the feelings, the rights, the interests of none. And I say that now, instead of attempting to excite the passions, arouse the hostility, or cast violent imputations upon one great portion of the opposition now struggling against the Democratic Party of the North, it would be wiser not to mislead the people too far, because there may be contingencies in which to have misled them may be dangerous. You can easily arouse the passions of men, but when their passions are aroused it is difficult to calm them. You can easily excite the fears of men, but when their fears are excited they are not in a condition for calm conduct. You can very easily lash them into a fury, but then you cannot control them. The representations that have been going through the newspapers as to the course of the canvass in certain portions of the United States, do, in my judgment, in certain contingencies which are within the bounds of possibility, at least, as the end of this political contest, tend to create a state of feeling in the public mind which may prove beyond the control of those who have lashed it into fury.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE CANVASS.

To you, my fellow-citizens, to whom I am responsible for my public conduct, and to whom I am bound to tell the whole truth touching the affairs of the country, I desire to say what I think with reference both to the individuals and the parties that are struggling for the supremacy. Yielding to none in devotion to the interests of the candidate whom my friends support, and whom I shall support earnestly, heartily and resolutely, I am determined here, as I have been resolutely in the House of Congress, never for an instant to allow myself to join in a clamor which I know to be baseless, which I believe to be in great measure dishonest, and which, I am convinced, is dangerous to the best interests of the country—[applause]—however certain portions of the Opposition may, for local or temporary purposes, find it for their interest to exaggerate the points of diversity, to keep up the sectional temper, to blacken their political opponents with virulent abuse, to make the people of the South believe that the North is filled with John Browns, to make them believe that the Republicans are not merely a political party, differing from you as the Democrats differ from you, but that they are traitors to the Constitution, hostile to your interests, bent on servile insurrection, endeavoring to invade your State institutions and to make your families insecure and your lives a torment. That is a policy to which I will never give my assent, and against which I have struggled always. It is a misrepresentation of the condition of affairs in more than one-half of this country against which I feel called upon by my highest duty here before you this night, face to face, as I did in the House of Representatives when responding to the impertinent resolution of the Maryland Legislature—[Great applause]—to declare that they who attempt to excite those passions are doing so for no patriotic purpose. They are doing it to facilitate a party triumph. They are doing it to blacken and render hateful fellow-citizens in the eyes of *their* fellow-citizens. They are playing into the hands of that element of disunion which exists at the South, and which rejoices in having the chorus of "Disunion if LINCOLN is elected" rung all over the South—because, if the contingency should occur, they can appeal to men's pride and their consistency to precipitate them into a revolution. Now, I say these representations are *mis*-representations of the condition of affairs at the North. What is the great point of diversity? In Congress, after the election of Speaker, there was scarcely a whisper about "JOHN BROWN." He had served his purpose and was dropped. There was scarcely a whisper about "disun'on." It would serve no purpose. On the other side, the talk among the men of the opposition from the South as well as from the North, was of the corruptions of the Government—of the necessity of a change—of the anxiety of getting somebody who could accomplish that change. *Now*, the tone seems to be different. What are the opinions which prevent their acting together—not that a man's opinions are at all criteria by which men are to be guided in voting for him or refusing to vote for him. If that were the case we never could elect a President, because there is no one with whose opinions ours concur in every particular. We must guide ourselves according to the policy we know they are going to pursue, and allow their abstract opinions to remain abstract opinions, unless they are called into active practice, and are matters directly in issue. I say that, at this moment, according to the avowal of every party not Democratic, (mark the limitation,) according to the avowal of every party excepting "the wings" of the Democratic Party, THE SLAVERY QUESTION IS ABSOLUTELY SETTLED, if the Democrats will let it alone. In the language of Mr. WEBSTER, "there is not a foot of territory within the jurisdiction of the United States, the condition of which, as slave or free, is not now irrevocably settled by some law;" and, if that be the case, then there are some misrepresentations afloat which require to be corrected.

THE OPPOSING DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

First, gentlemen, what are the opinions of the opposing candidates—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. LINCOLN, upon this great question? Fortunately, the gentleman who prepared the address of the Union Party—my personal and political friend, Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, than whom there is no sounder Whig, no more oblivious gentleman, no more earnest friend of JOHN BELL, no more pertinacious, undying enemy of the Democratic Party existing [applause]—has, in one portion of that admirable address, used these words: "The more conservative portion of the Republican Party have tacitly acquiesced in the Fugitive Slave law, in the existence of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the right to carry slaves from one State to another." That indicated that the whole of that wide field is covered and out of controversy. You are safe, then, at home. You are safe in carrying, if you choose to carry, your slaves to Mississippi to sell them. You are safe from the example of freedom in the District of Columbia. There is nothing of that kind open at all. When he said they "had acquiesced in the Fugitive Slave law," he did not state it strongly enough, because the statements last Winter in the House from Mr. CORWIN and others, including Mr. LINCOLN himself, are, that it must be executed "not grudgingly, but fully and honestly." [Applause.] Does anybody take the trouble to repeat these sentiments when talking about politics before the people of Maryland?

Then my friend, Mr. BOTELER, proceeds in another sentence to say this: "At this moment no one will question the statement that there is not a foot of the territory of the United States, the condition of which, in reference to Slavery, is not already fixed by law, and there is no place within the Federal domain upon which the abstract theories of the extremists of either section, in regard to the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, or its introduction into them, can be practically applied."

That is what I have been saying before you, people of the Fourth Congressional District, for five long years—that there is no question now open except such as the Democrats may see fit to open—that the way to settle the slavery question is to be silent on it—and it is greatly to be regretted—(with me it is a matter of profound regret)—that my friend, Mr. BOTELER, in the residue of that document, should have allowed himself to go into a discussion as to the responsibility for the opening of that question, and to lay it, perhaps, at certain doors where it was not altogether justly due. But, taking this starting point, that it is a question as to abstractions, that there is none of our territory to which mere theories are required to be applied, does not that at once end the whole matter? Is it not, of itself, an absolute confession that there is no ground for the imputation on the people of the North in general, that there is no ground for fear in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S succeeding in lieu of Mr. BELL, that there is no fear of a dissolution of the Union by reason of anything either of these gentlemen may do if they happen to get possession of the Government? Is it not distinctly the confession of that statement that, in reference to all the substantial questions I have indicated, there is an absolute concurrence? in reference to the others in the Territories, they are questions of abstractions. I could not have my own opinion more solicitously, more accurately, or from a more authoritative source, stated for the information of my constituents and of the country.

RESULT OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S ELECTION.

Now, what are the individual opinions of the gentlemen who are before the country for the votes of the people? First, for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. We all know that he is the seceding candidate of the Democratic Party. We all know that his friends seceded because of an inability to agree upon the Slavery question. We find him and Mr. DOUGLAS equally the victims of that element of distraction with which they first broke up the Whig Party, then severed and broke up the American Party, and to which they themselves, by a righteous judgment, have at last fallen victims. [Cheers.] What are Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S opinions? The most extreme, untenable and dangerous of all; yet the people, half of them, are afraid to controvert them. He maintains that the Constitution, of itself, carries Slavery into all the Territories; that, under it, any person has a right to carry his slaves there without any law, and that laws must be passed by Congress, as they become needful, for the purpose of protecting it. The result, therefore, of the election of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is that there will be a perpetual struggle in the Congress of the United States, by persons who desire to carry negroes into the Territories, and do not wish to do so until they are protected by law, to secure the adoption of enactments by Congress to protect them there. There is not the remotest probability that such a law can be passed through both Houses of Congress. It is, therefore, in its very statement, an element of perpetual discord, of perpetual strife, of perpetual alienation, perpetually tending to widen still further apart the two portions of the Union, until possibly, on some great and fatal day, a dissolution may follow, in the heated state of the public mind, under some casualty of the moment.

MR. DOUGLAS AND HIS OPINIONS.

What are Mr. DOUGLAS' opinions? They have been variously stated by himself in his wide circuit through the country; yet I take it that for this purpose there cannot be any great difficulty in describing them with accuracy. I desire to do him no injustice; I desire to do Mr. BRECKINRIDGE no injustice. I merely wish to inform my constituents of some of the things which politicians try to conceal. Mr. DOUGLAS has shown with great emphasis and great point latterly in a speech that the Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories, for if the Constitution carried Slavery into the Territories, of course it would be beyond the control of the people of the Territories, exactly as any provision of the Constitution applicable to a State is beyond the control of the people of the State. But Mr. DOUGLAS' opinion is that the inhabitants of a Territory have themselves the absolute right to introduce and allow Slavery if they see fit, or to prohibit and exclude it if they see fit. As to the point whether they have this power by reason of some inherent right, or by reason of the acts of Congress organizing the Territories, his language is doubtful; sometimes he seems to say one thing and sometimes the other. At any rate, he contends that they may pass what laws they please in reference to Slavery, and may make their domestic institutions to suit themselves.

The great struggle in the Democratic Party, and that in which it has gone to pieces in the great storm, is, which of these two opinions is the orthodox doctrine of the party. Now, whilst I am very unwilling to decide questions of party history, or of party law for the Democrats, I rather fear that my friend, Mr. DOUGLAS, has the better of his antagonist on the question of political history. I rather fear that he is not merely the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, but that he is likewise the representative of the regular Democratic opinion. I rather think that if there has been a change the change has been from him, and not by him from his companions. I rather think that in his great speech in the Senate towards the end of the last session, he arrayed an amount of authority which ought to have satisfied, or, at least, tended strongly to satisfy my mind, and, probably, did satisfy many others, that under the ambiguous phrase, "non-intervention," was couched the very dogma that he himself proclaimed. And, certainly, it looked as if he rather had his enemies on the hip when he quoted the language of the Kansas-Nebraska act, "it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." I take it that these words will scarcely bear any other interpretation than that the people of a Territory, before they become a State, have a right, according to the views of the gentlemen who drew and passed that act, to introduce or exclude Slavery. I rather think that he had the "Old Public Functionary" on the hip, when he went further, and quoted from his letter of 1856, in which he said that the people of a Territory, like the people of a State, have a right to regulate the question of Slavery for themselves. [Applause.] Whatever may be the truth between these two divisions of the Democratic Party, I do not desire to cast any more confusion into their midst than there is now. [Laughter.] I do not know how they will ever be able to solve the great problem as to what are their opinions, unless they shall bring an action in Judge TANEY'S Court on a wager, carry it to the Supreme Court, and have it decided there, (laughter,) or, if the spoils should be ever divided again there should be a suit brought it equity to determine which of the two portions is the real seceder, and which is entitled to the whole of the property. [Laughter.] That is a problem that I do not mean to touch; it is a controversy in which I have no interest; the further and more bitterly it is waged, the better, probably, for the country. But there is at least one good and patriotic thing that Judge DOUGLAS has done in his life. **Having lent himself to the extreme Southern portion of the party to do their work, when the time came they would not lend themselves to him; they thought they had been dealing with a tool, but they found they had been dealing with a master, and so they determined to break him. He reciprocated the compliment by breaking up the Democratic Party.** ["Good," and cheers and laughter.] There is another good thing that he has done. The doctrine of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, to which I have referred, rests, it is claimed, upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, although Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who argued that case, said that really the Supreme Court never passed upon any such question, and it is difficult for any one who knows anything about the legal points really involved in the record before the Court to suppose how it was possible for them ever to have gotten at it. Yet this theory, bolstered up by the perpetual assertions of political men, has been adopted by the great body of the Democratic Party at the South, and some of our own friends are gradually gliding into it, until, I suppose, it will come after a while to be a great piece of treason to the South, a great invasion of Southern rights, something dangerous to her internal condition, to venture to moot a question which is only ten years old, and to say that you do not believe in any such legal absurdity as the Constitution (which says nothing about Slavery in the Territories) having extended it to the Territories, an opinion as absurd as that Congress cannot establish Slavery in a Territory if it see fit. The Democratic Party has lived upon its boasted orthodoxy for the last 20 years. It has been "out at the elbows" in everything else. Its reputation is all gone for everything except boldness and audacity, but by holding itself out as the special protector of Southern institutions it has been enabled to stand so long upon its legs. It has ever asserted its own exclusive orthodoxy, always putting up the most extreme and untenable pretensions, and always smearing everybody else over with the brush of Abolitionism who did not see fit to agree with it. Did anybody happen to quote the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, or the nice family quarrel between the Hards and Softs of New-York, or any other of the wranglings and diversities in the Free States, over this doctrine, "so difficult to be received and hard to be understood," by Northern men, he was told: "You must not pretend to discuss differences in the Democratic Party; it is one and indivisible." [Laughter.] Judge DOUGLAS has done this patriotic service:—he has carried from Maryland to Louisiana, through every Slave State, the elements of division upon that new dogma, and when it is attempted to assail others for expressing their opinions upon the Slavery question, who avow that they hold, as I avow that I hold, all the opinions of HENRY CLAY—[applause]—a little out of fashion in divers particulars in this day, but I am getting to be old-fashioned now—they cannot turn and say "you are an Abolitionist, and the United Democratic Party is the only one that is faithful to the South," because in every neighborhood, in every town, in every parish, in every county, rises up the friend of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and says: "The Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories, but the people have a right to exclude it if they choose." [Applause.] It is no longer treason to say that, for their own men say it; and now, in the Commonwealth of Virginia the Breckinridge men are on their knees to the Douglas men: "Oh, don't divide and give the State to BELL!" [Applause and laughter.] The Governor of the State, holding all the powers of the State, the man who must call out the Virginia Militia to arrest the march of United States troops, in case of a rebellion further South, is tainted with the heresy of Douglasism. [Laughter.] They have ceased to be powerful; they have ceased to be dangerous; there is again freedom of opinion; men can speak above their breath; men can read history and repeat it without the fear of being tarred and feathered in any neighborhood in the South. [Applause.] If Mr. DOUGLAS shall never do anything more than that—if he shall fail to be elevated at any future period to that glittering height which is the object of his ambition, I desire to say future generations will owe him a debt of gratitude for having, in the course of the internecine struggles of the Democratic Party, and perhaps without meaning it, but from the necessities of the case, been instrumental in restoring free speech, free opinion, and a right to think as the fathers thought upon the Constitution of the United States, though he does not think with them. [Cheers.]

MR. BELL'S OPINIONS.

Now, what are Mr. BELL'S opinions on these subjects? He avows, like an honest man, his opinions, and they substantially concur, as a matter of abstract opinion, with those of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. That is, he thinks that, without a law of Congress, under the Constitution, there is a right to take slaves into the Territories; but he differs from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in this, that he has been nominated by a party calling itself the "Constitutional Union Party," and that party proclaims itself, in its address, from which I have read to you, an enemy of Slavery agitation, in favor of things remaining as they are, opposed to any further legislation, for the doctrine that I have so often inculcated in your hearing, of silence upon the negro question; let it die the death, (they say;) let the Territories remain as they are; let there be no effort to change their condition, and there can be no controversy. That is a position which a gentleman holding any abstract opinion whatever may very well come up to, and that is the opinion which the brief and pointed platform of the Constitutional Union Party assigns to both its candidates, wholly irrespective of what their individual opinions may be. They are what Mr. BOTELER, in his address, most appropriately terms mere abstractions—abstract opinions that the times do not call into application, and can only be called into a living existence by an attempt to put them in practice and change the existing condition of the Territories; and if I understand the opinion of all the gentlemen who, with myself, advocate the election of Mr. BELL, it is that he may silence that controversy and not reopen it; leave things as they are, DOT attempt to vary them. If that be not the view with which he was nominated, if that be not the purpose of his friends, then it would be the most pitiable farce, and I should be the last man in the world to ask anyone here to vote for JOHN BELL as the person who was going to quiet the Slavery question. It cannot be quiet as long as there is an effort to change anything, for that raises the question when anybody proposes that anything in the territories, no matter what it may be, no matter for whom it may operate or against whom it may operate, should be otherwise than it is, that instant he opens the controversy, and when the controversy is opened, no one knows where or how it will be ended. Next, with reference to Mr. EVERETT. He holds, or did hold in former days, opinions upon exactly the other extreme. You remember that Mr. FILLMORE was impeached of Abolitionism, because at a former time, when a candidate for Congress, he had declared himself in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; and yet, in spite of that, because men knew what his policy would be, the people elected him Vice-President, and all the people rose up to do him honor when he passed out from the discharge of the duties of his high office. That is only another illustration of how false a guide mere constitutional opinions are when you are selecting a President. The question is never what he may think as a question of law, but what he will do as an administrator of the law. [Applause.] There cannot be a more striking example of that than in the case of Mr. EVERETT, one of the most distinguished, patriotic, conservative and moderate men in the United States, perfectly orthodox in his old Whig policy and principle, having filled some of the high stations of the nation, and now not perhaps without a prospect of filling the highest itself. That gentleman was sent many years ago, I think by Gen. HARRISON, as Minister to England. It appeared, as well as I remember the circumstances, that he had previously been a candidate for some office in Massachusetts, and there he had questions thrust at him, to which in the heat of the canvass he responded, and it seemed that he avowed himself in favor of abolishing the Slave-trade between the States; of the immediate abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and against the admiss.on of any more Slave States. Now-a-days people would open their eyes with horror at the mere mention of opinions like these, and in that day they wanted to injure that great and distinguished man because he entertained these opinions, and the action of the Georgia Legislature was invoked because Mr. BERRIEN had voted for his confirmation. Now EDWARD EVERETT is the candidate of the Constitutional Union Party for the purpose of stopping agitation on the Slavery question, [applause,] and in my judgment they could have got no fitter candidate in the United States. [Great applause.] I say that a man's abstract opinions have little or nothing to do with his discharge of the high functions of either President or Vice-President, and when they are invoked by political partisans, they are invoked to distract the timid, to divide their opponents, to draw off votes, to enable themselves to elect some person of less position without expressed opinions by the prejudices that they excite, by quotations of antiquated opinions, or opinions intended for another era, applicable to a different combination of circumstances, having no relation to those things that are now to be done, and, therefore, impertinences so far as the political canvass is concerned; are we to be prevented from voting for Mr. EVERETT, because some Democratic orator, down in the slaveholding counties, may rake up that question, and the response, and say: "You are voting for an Abolitionist." I have seen the day when men who were Whigs were fools enough to be frightened at that howl. I take it that now they have learned it is merely a howl, and nothing else, and treat it accordingly. [Applause.] Both Mr. EVERETT and Mr. BELL, by virtue of the simple declaration that they are in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, have pledged themselves to silence, to quiet, to leaving things as they are, to the faithful and honest execution of every law—and from such men, in these days, this is ample. It is unpopular to go back into the history of any man who has filled public station in the country for twenty years, and not find that in the sharp struggles of parties here he has uttered an obnoxious sentiment, that there he has been guilty of an imprudent or an unpopular vote; that here he has answered a question thrust at him in the heat of a canvass, which, pushed to its logical consequences, would involve great evils. If you allow yourselves to be misled by that style of canvassing, you will strip the country of the services of nine out of every ten of its best men; concede it to people who have been so insignificant that they have never been called upon to make a declaration upon any great controverted question, who have all the time been skulking along, endeavoring to get upon the popular side for the time being—eschewing pen, ink, paper and printing as if they were the inventions of Mephistophiles, and trusting by their very insignificance to worm themselves up into high station, as I have seen divers do in these latter days, even to the Presidential chair. It is this sheer cowardice, this fear to take gentlemen upon their course and their conduct, and not upon their expressions and their abstract opinions, that has driven great men from the Presidential chair. It is because gentlemen are afraid of being turned out of Congress—are afraid of being hissed for making the avowal of obnoxious opinions—that you have weak men in public life, and that the race of great men has gone to the grave. [Applause.]

MR. LINCOLN'S OPINIONS.

Well, now, what are the opinions of Mr. LINCOLN? Let us meet the question right in the eye. What are the opinions of Mr. LINCOLN?—because there are certain parties in this country who say that if he is elected they will dissolve the Union. I do not assert that all Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S friends say so. I believe that the vast majority of them have no such idea. I believe that very many of them who say so, would not attempt it when the time came. [Laughter.] I believe in the "sober second thought;" I believe that the difficulties of the practical execution, that horror at shedding blood, would make the boldest pause. I do not fear the result. I am confident that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself entertains no such view and countenances no such policy.

NO DANGER OF DISSOLUTION.

I am not here to misrepresent any political antagonist. I am not here to sow dissension between any regions of the country. I merely say that there are parties who declare that that event will be cause for a dissolution of the Union, and that declaration on their part is made the pretext of an echo from other quarters, that if LINCOLN be elected such will be the result. Now, I say that will not be the result, and in my judgment it will not be tried; not since it is said that in that event they are going to take steps, at least, to break up the Confederacy. Let us see upon what ground they are going to do it. Mr. BOTELER says in his addres, in the most auth

WESTERN POLITICS.

The New Power—The Coming Revolution—The Advance of the Republican Line—The Struggle in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

THE BENCHES, September, 1860.

I have shown, in former letters, the immense advance of the Northwestern States, and their near approach to the political control of the Union. Yet, if we were to confine the conflict to those alone on the north bank of the Ohio, it might be ten, or even twenty, years before they would be able to impose their policy upon the Union. But the Ohio and the Mississippi are not the true boundaries of that field. The line has long since advanced from the Ohio to the Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains, and from the Mississippi to the sources of the Missouri. It already includes eight States—the most powerful and growing part of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and three new Territories, soon to become States, from the Mississippi to the mountains. Here is a vast territory—one thousand miles in longitude and five hundred in latitude—already containing ten millions of people, and capable of an indefinite population, because possessed of a soil as fertile as that of the Nile, within whose very narrow limits once dwelt twenty millions, when the monuments of Heliopolis and Memphis adorned that ancient river. In one word,—here in the heart of America, and possessed of its vital strength,—is a NEW POWER, come up, not, indeed, silently, but what is more significant, *unrecognized*. This power, let me tell you fairly, feels as HORACE GREELEY did when he wrote his letter to Gov. SEWARD;—not that it has not enough, or that the Republic owes it a particular debt,—but, that the Atlantic States, the powers that be, have failed to *recognize* their position and needs. There have been enough to sponge on their resources, and enough to avail themselves of their strength; but no recognition, in the Government, of their interests and their principles. But they have grown up to be a power, and that power is advancing to control the nation. Let me tell you, too, it is altogether different from what you have been accustomed to see in the Government. He that is American,—not in a paltry party sense, but in feeling and manners—in the tone of mind. The Northern Atlantic is largely Europeanized. The South is Africanized. The West is neither. It is American. The West does not sympathize very much with the East, because it does not care very much about London or Paris, whence the East borrows many of its opinions; and still less about foreign fabrics, which do it no good. The West has no sympathy with the prevalent opinions of the South; for it stands in deadly hostility to African Slavery—a hostility which will not diminish with the increase of years. This is the new power which has come up. It was the *novi homines* who compelled the nomination of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS; and which, if not this year, will soon compel a revolution in the Government. Some one has said we are about to open a new volume. Certainly we are, and with new characters, too. Some men, called "conservatives," don't like this. They want the great association of cotton, negroes, brokers, factors, &c., to continue their peaceful reign over the quiet people of this country. The reason they give is a capital one. If you do anything to disturb them, they will raise a riot! More yet—they will take their negroes out of the concern! We don't want agitation. We want justice; and justice consists in letting the slaveholders do just as they please. They always have done it—why can't you let them alone? I cannot help thinking that those who want to yield everything to African Slavery, or cotton commerce are just like the old Loyalists, in the old Revolution, who were afraid to oppose Great Britain, and found in the Bible that obedience was due to the King. In one word, I think it is very like Old Fogyism. If such an argument is worth anything in New-York, let me tell you it is worth nothing in the West.

But I meant to make some practical statements, which will illustrate my meaning more in detail.

1. I stated in a former letter that there were 45,000 voters in Western Virginia, and 35,000 in the valley and mountain district—making 80,000, a majority of all in the State, given in a region which holds few slaves, and is, at least, utterly opposed to the system of Slavery. In this region the vote for the Douglas ticket, is as near to Republicanism as they can go just now. In other words, it is the way to destroy the slave oligarchy in that State—the first step in revolutionizing the State. I repeat to you, that they will vote for DOUGLAS on that ground. They care nothing about *him* or his squatterism; but they want to kill off the men who have ruled them despotically, and they will do it. A significant sign is the letter of JOHN LETCHER, (Governor.) You will recollect that a few months since, in the John Brown doings, this same JOHN LETCHER was a perfect fire-eater, a roaring lion, and put on record, in one of his messages, that the Union ought to be dissolved when a Republican was elected! Now, instead of going for BRECKINRIDGE, WISE, HUNTER and MASON, he is going to vote for DOUGLAS! What has tamed him? Simply, that western Virginia is Anti-Slavery and despises his silly trash about secession. It will vote for DOUGLAS or BELL, and leave the Breckinridge men outside.

2. Kentucky, you observe, gave about 25,000 majority for LESLIE COOMBS. Now, 10,000 of that majority were given in about ten Ohio River counties, with but few slaves, and most of those Democratic counties. Many of the other counties, in his favor, were mountain counties, holding scarcely any slaves. Here we have another significant sign. In regions like these there is no sympathy whatever with the Southern *furore* for Slavery. There is an intense detestation of that, which constitutes the staple ides of YANCEY, HUNTER, BRECKINRIDGE & Co., viz: that slavery is a sacred thing, and should be protected in the territories. Notwithstanding Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S Frankfort speech, Kentucky claims nothing of the sort. He is willing that her citizens should do just what the citizens of Ohio do, go just where they please, and abide the consequences.

3. The City of St. Louis elects BLAIR, a Republican to Congress, and is unequivocally a Republican City. But, some who look at this fact, say that it is a German work. Not so! just look behind that fact, and see Jefferson City (seat of Government,) also Republican. See GARDENHIRE, (Republican,) running for Governor. See Republican papers, and Republican candidates in Missouri. You see, that the leaven of Republicanism is throughout the State. The conclusion from these facts, is that *the Republican line has advanced*—it has passed the Ohio, and passed the Missouri; and Republicanism will soon be the *normal state of politics in all that vast region*, which I just described. The slave oligarchy will be put down in Virginia; disregarded in Kentucky, and destroyed in Missouri. Mr. TOOMBS said he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill (no great feat since, like OWEN HENDERSON, he may call there for spirits which will never come); but I can tell him, that long before that time, the Republican Convention will meet in Richmond (Virginia,) and proclaim its detestation of the twin relics of barbarism, Slavery and Polygamy.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

A COLLEGE EXCITEMENT—"PUTTING THROUGH" A FRESHMAN.—A correspondent of the Manchester *Mirror*, writing from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Sept. 22, says:

"Last Tuesday evening, the younger son of Judge FOWLER—for he has two in College, was enticed into Dartmouth Hall, where some of the students undertook to give him an insight into the 'ways and means' of College life, by way of a Freshman initiation. After 'putting him through,' as is the College phrase, he was left on the steps of one of the College buildings, where he was found by three other students. They took compassion on him and conveyed him to his room. On Wednesday his elder brother informed the Faculty, and also wrote to his father. Thursday, some of the students were invited to call on the President, and Judge FOWLER arrived in town. Friday, five students were arrested, and gave bonds to appear at the February term of the Court. This (Saturday) morning, the Judge hangs in effigy from the deck of the mast on the Common, and it appears that, about 1 o'clock last night, the Messrs. FOWLER's room was visited by a bottle of assafœtida and a shower of stones, when a pistol was fired from the window at the crowd, but no one was injured. Great excitement prevails."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE IN SING SING PRISON. By Rev. JOHN LUCKEY. New-York: N. TIBBALS & Co.

Rev. JOHN LUCKEY is well known as the Chaplain of the State Prison at Sing Sing. His official connection with that institution during a period of twelve years, gave him an accurate insight into the workings of prison discipline, and brought him in close contact with criminals of all grades; so that this work is a record of personal experiences among a class who are commonly regarded as outcasts from society. If we are to accept the author's estimate as correct, and yield up our prejudices to the superior knowledge of a writer who pledges his veracity for the truth of the facts stated, there is a great deal of useful information to be gleaned from this work. Mr. LUCKEY contends, not only that all criminals are not hopelessly depraved, but that the worst are open to persuasion. Except in extreme cases of rebellion, he disapproves of the employment of brute force to coerce the refractory; arguing that the most efficient discipline is that which appeals to the ambition of the prisoner, and that the boldest are the quietest when once elevated a step above their fellows. Much of the trouble that breaks out periodically in our State penal institutions is attributed to the contract system, as now managed. "It allows no means of punishment," says Mr. LUCKEY, "but brute force, or that which occupies the shortest period possible, so as not to conflict with the contractor's pecuniary interest. The contractor being forbidden by law to make those wares which are the most salable, is compelled to harden his heart against his own generous impulses, or suffer loss in his business. Hence it is, that the most of our violent 'break-outs' and severe punishments are superinduced by the driving manner and words of the contractor's agent, acting upon the chafed feelings of the convicts." There is a great deal of sense in these remarks. They deserve the attention of disciplinarians, sustained as they are by sound and elaborate arguments. The book contains, besides, a variety of curious matters pertaining to the history of noted convicts.

POLITICAL TEXT BOOK FOR 1860: Compiled by HORACE GREELEY and JOHN F. CLEVELAND. Published by the Tribune Association.

A political campaign, and especially a Presidential contest, gives great value to a compilation like this. In the ordinary humdrum of political inaction, when the record of public men is not particularly sought after, text-books are not of much account, but when four Presidential candidates are in the field, and when party leaders and partisan speakers deal freely with each other's reputations, it is very necessary to have a hand-book which shall give the history of political struggles as nearly without bias as circumstances will allow. Messrs. GREELEY and CLEVELAND have pretty well succeeded in toning down this record to the level of impartiality. In their preface they expressly disclaim any intention of distorting the views of their political opponents, and although the Republican element predominates, other parties have a fair share of representation, and neither Breckinridge men nor Douglas or Bell men can reasonably complain that their candidates have been slighted. A very valuable part of the book is that which sketches the history of the struggle for Slavery extension or restriction. A full and carefully prepared history of the Kansas troubles, including the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee, is a model of accurate condensation. Mr. DOUGLAS' article on Popular Sovereignty, originally published in *Harper's Magazine*, is reproduced, in company with Gov. SEWARD'S famous Rochester speech, Mr. O'CONOR'S justification of Slavery, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S Frankfort speech, and Mr. LINCOLN'S address at Springfield. An admirable series of Election Tables, showing the returns of each State, by Counties, from 1840 to 1856, concludes the volume. The book is published in compact form and at a reasonable price, and will be in demand during the canvass.

NEMESIS: By MARION HARLAND. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

This is a new novel, by the author of *Alone* and the *Hidden Path*,—works which have stood the book-publisher's test of popularity by finding a ready and profitable market. *Nemesis* is not inferior to other productions of MARION HARLAND, nor can it be said to be a decided advance upon them. The lady possesses one excellent faculty, which characterizes all her books,—that of elaborating a plot without permitting the reader's interest to flag. She has the power of seizing the secret of dramatic success;—her characters are continually doing or saying something new and unlooked-for, and her tableaux wind up the acts of her play with a considerable degree of impressiveness. *Nemesis* is a story of Southern life, laid in Virginia at the beginning of the present century, and the plot turns upon the story of a woman's revenge. The picture of Bessy Hale, first the wife of a poor shoemaker, and then transformed, after the lapse of years, into the stately dame of the house of Rashleigh, is very sharply drawn. Insulted and outraged by the haughty Argyles, her first husband cast into prison to die, herself and her child thrown upon the world to suffer as they may, this woman vows a vow of vengeance, and is made to fulfill it to the uttermost. There are two other personages who figure largely in the thread of the story,—one, a quaint old housekeeper, Miss Barbary Brook, who is really a good creation, with a world of sly humor and odd affection in her soul,—the other, the scion of the Argyle family, Malcolm, in whose favor alone the outraged matron intermits her retributive justice. The story winds up with the amount of tragedy which necessarily attends the operations of a *Nemesis*.

THE SUNNY SOUTH: Five Years' Experience of a Northern Governess. Edited by Prof. J. H. INGRAHAM. Philadelphia: G. G. EVANS.

This book purports to be a series of letters written from the South by a Northern lady who occupied the position of governess in a planter's family. Originally published in a Philadelphia weekly paper, the letters have been collected and edited by Prof. INGRAHAM, who takes the pains to vouch for the accuracy of their descriptions. The Professor indorses the writer as a person who is strictly conservative and national; in other words, as one who is always predetermined to see the bright side of slave-life, and to glorify the institutions of the South. If we are to believe this lady-writer, the life of the slave is like that of Adam and Eve before they lost Paradise, and all the sympathy of Northern Abolitionists is worse than thrown away. All the Southern negroes are well clad and moral, and nearly all religious, and their condition generally is beatific, when compared with that of free blacks at the North. The book aims to establish this conclusion. The degree of literary ability displayed by the writer is not in keeping with her ambitious design; nor does she prove her case so clearly but that her argument could be set aside, were the volume worth the trouble of criticism.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA: Vol. X. Jerusalem—Macferrin. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The new *Cyclopedia* improves as it approaches completion. Five more volumes will finish the work, and except for some grave errors which marred the earlier issues,—but have disappeared in the later volumes, under circumstances of more careful supervision and less haste,—there would be no complaint to make. The present volume has a number of articles of peculiar value; among them a very fair and remarkably complete chapter on Kansas, an elaborate and careful disquisition on the Law of Libel, a full sketch of the order of the Jesuits, a dissertation on "Junius," which accepts the identification of Sir PHILIP FRANCIS as the probable solution of that famous mystery, a summary of the laws of different nations concerning Lunacy, an able article on the Law of Nations, and others equally elaborate, treating of trial by jury, of language, of London, of Martin Luther, &c. The department of cotemporary biography is quite full, comprising sketches of Kossuth, Jenny Lind, Abraham Lincoln, Jung Bahadoor, King Kamehameha, Archbishop Kenrick, the artist Kensett, President Charles King, and many others. The publisher-present the volume in their usual attractive typography.

NOVELS.

—Besides the last production of MARION HARLAND—*Nemesis*—to which we have just given some attention, DERBY & JACKSON publish another novel by a female writer, whose name, like that of the authoress of *Rutledge*, remains a secret in the publishers' cash-book. All that the reading world is yet permitted to know concerning the authorship of *The Household of Bouverie* is, that "a Southern lady" is chargeable with that responsibility. The work is issued in two volumes, and lacks nothing that typography can do for it to make a highly respectable appearance. As to its literary character, there can be but one opinion, in so far as the vitality of the work enters into the question of its merits. It is essentially melodramatic, stirring, startling,—full of unexpected catastrophes, rarely dull and never absolutely stupid. Its originality is quite another question. We have no desire to open a new literary controversy, nor to wound the self-love of a lady whose first production possesses so many meritorious features, yet candor compels the statement that the striking similarity of the main plot of the *Household of Bouverie* with that of IRVING'S sketch in *Bracebridge Hall*, which bears the title of *The Student of Salamanca*, establishes one of two propositions, viz.: either that WASHINGTON IRVING and "A Southern Lady" devised the same series of leading incidents for a tale, (thereby proving the adage that great minds sometimes think alike;) or, that the author of this novel has been a diligent student of the character of the Salamancan alchemist, and has transfused the elements which went to the composition of Felix de Vasques into those which make up the character of Erastus Bouverie. IRVING'S alchemist (no positively new creation even in IRVING'S day) secluded himself in a lonely tower among the Moorish ruins of Grenada, and presently blew himself up while searching for the secret of the "elixir of gold." The hero of the *Household of Bouverie* retires to a laboratory which is carefully concealed from mortal eye, melts gold-pieces in his quest for a similar elixir, and is finally blown up in a manner more startling, if anything, than he of Grenada. In one case, the alchemist has a lovely daughter whom he cherishes. In the other, a singularly similar alchemist has an equally lovely boy, upon whom he experiments until imbecility is produced. On the whole, we prefer Mr. IRVING'S treatment of his hero's offspring; it is more human, and decidedly more satisfactory in every way. It is but fair to add that the incidents which hang upon this main thread of the narrative of the *Household of Bouverie* are not only ingeniously original, but powerfully worked up. The imitation visible in the limning of the leading character may not have been intentional: we do not charge it upon the author as a plagiarism, nor is the book less readable on account of its introduction. Only, the likeness between the two portraits is sufficiently singular to justify this comment.

—The initial volume of RUDD & CARLETON'S new edition of BALZAC—*Cæsar Birotteau*—is issued promptly, in a new translation from the original. Messrs. O. W. WIGHT and F. B. GOODRICH—the latter of whom will be recognized by readers of the TIMES as the agreeable Paris correspondent of this paper in years past—have performed their task of rendering BALZAC'S idiomatic French into equally idiomatic English, in a manner peculiarly felicitous and satisfactory. The story is of Parisian middle life, admirably told, as no reader of BALZAC need be informed. This is, perhaps, the least objectionable of the writings of that prolific author. Others will speedily follow, until the series shall comprise all the BALZACS which are suitable for presentation in an American edition. The publishers issue the volume in a very attractive dress.

— Hearers who have hung upon the spoken words of *Camille*, or the musical sounds of *Traviata*, will be glad to possess Mr. PETERSON'S new translation of DUMAS' *La Dame aux Camélias*. The work is a literal transcript from the original, published in a single volume. Virtuous people may not be able to discover the moral which the translator assures us is contained in DUMAS' creation; but opinions will differ as wide'y on this point as upon the propriety of a dramatic or lyric presentation of the story. Inasmuch as the two latter have proved a success, so it is not unlikely that the unadorned narrative will find a ready sale.

—That indefatigable lady, Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, living in an Eden of her own creation, has just produced her fourteenth novel; and her publisher (PETERSON) announces three more to follow immediately. The new issue is entitled *The Mother-in-Law*. Mrs. SOUTHWORTH is the most industrious of our female writers. Her novels introduce companies of amiable people, and are perfectly inoffensive. The *Mother-in-Law* is a story of life in the South.

—Mr. G. P. PUTNAM sends us two additional volumes of his superb National Edition of the Works of IRVING—*Bracebridge Hall* and *Tales of a Traveller*. The owner of a library who remains destitute of an edition of IRVING, in the face of Mr. PUTNAM'S endeavors in his behalf, can expect no sympathy. The "National Edition" is not only issued very cheaply, but is unexceptionable in the style of its execution.

—A School-girl's history, *Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's*, published by DERBY & JACKSON, is a sketch, more or less colored, of the detail of life at the Seminary of the late Bishop DOANE. The work is dedicated to the memory of that divine.

— The APPLETONS publish a silly book, called the *Ebony Idol*; the purpose of which is to ridicule the negro and rebuke the abolitionist tendencies of the times. Ridicule is a weapon of formidable power, if skillfully wielded; but in the hands of the author of this book it is sadly blunted and ragged on the edge.

—The HARPERS publish Mrs. FLETCHER'S translation of *Rosa, or the Parisian Girl*, from the French of Madame DE PRESSEUSE; a pleasantly sketchy picture of French domestic life.

—To the new illustrated edition of COOPER'S Novels, W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. have just added the *Chainbearer* and *Jack Tier*. Mr. DARLEY'S illustrations of this edition greatly enhance its value.

—The *Linton Family, or, the Fashion of this World*, by SARAH H. BRADFORD, published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL, is not a striking Novel in any respect.

SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL.

—An excellent series of *Mathematical Text Books*, by H. N. ROBINSON LL. D., is announced by IVISON, PHINNEY & Co. Half-a-dozen distinct works, each of which forms part of a progressive series, are so classified by Dr. ROBINSON as to carry the pupil gradually from the mere rudiments of mathematical study to and through the more abstruse problems. The noticeable features of these works are the conciseness of the rules, the brevity and clearness of the definitions, and improved methods of operations. These qualities do not always prevail in our school text-books, but in this instance the author's unity of plan and the perspicuity of style have enabled him to preserve them unimpaired. Teachers will find these books valuable aids in the performance of their labors.

—Mr. JOHN WILEY places the lovers of Art under lasting obligations by his republication of the works of JOHN RUSKIN in cheap and comely volumes. We have from his press the fifth and concluding book of the *Modern Painters*, and a complete set (in three volumes) of the *Stones of Venice*; works, the character of which is established by so much concurrent testimony and such enthusiastic laudation that readers need only to be apprised that American editions are ready to their hands.

—From the Boston house of GOULD & LINCOLN, (New-York agents, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON,) we have a fine edition of Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON'S *Lectures on Logic*, in one thick octavo volume. As in the volume on *Metaphysics*, the notes to the work are divided into three classes; those printed from the manuscript of the lectures, those supplied from the author's commonplace book, and those added by the editors. The Appendix is peculiarly full and valuable.

—SHELDON & Co. issue a revised and enlarged edition of Dr. FLEMING'S *Vocabulary of Philosophy*, edited by Rev. Dr. KLAUTH, the translator of THOLUCK. The volume is a plump 12mo. of 650 pages, the vocabularies arranged in alphabetical order for the convenience of students.

— An improved edition of WORCESTER'S smaller Dictionary is just issued by SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON, Boston. The vocabularies of proper names, etc., are substantially the same as those of the quarto edition.

—The first American edition of Prof. MANSEL'S *Prolegomena Logica*, reprinted from the second English edition, with corrections and additions, has been published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston.

—A new *Analytical Definer*, by JOSHUA C. SANDERS, intended for the use of higher classes in Academies, is published by CLARK, AUSTIN & MAYNARD.

HISTORICAL.

—Mr. GEORGE B. PRESCOTT'S *History, Theory and Practice of the Electric Telegraph*, is altogether the most complete and satisfactory book of its kind that we have had. Col. SHAFFNER'S *Telegraph Manual*, published last year, was more pretentious, but far less lucid for reliable. Mr. PRESCOTT'S official connection with the Telegraph Companies has afforded him unusual facilities for the compilation of an accurate record, and he has availed himself of his opportunity with considerable sagacity. The chapter on the Atlantic Cable produces some curious evidence, going to prove that there was really a period of vitality in that line, despite all assertions to the contrary. Mr. PRESCOTT'S suggestions concerning the management of telegraph lines, deserve special recognition. "Heretofore," he remarks, while treating of the qualifications of operators, "very little attention has been paid to the amount of knowledge which a man possessed of the science of electricity, in his appointment as manager or superintendent of a telegraph line; it seemingly not having occurred to our directors that the electric telegraph is the application to a useful purpose of a science." He proceeds to argue that the telegraph companies would find their account in the selection of intelligent operators, not less than in the construction of substantial lines, "in place of the present mere apologies for such." He also demonstrates that investments in telegraphic schemes are usually more seductive than remunerative, and contends that the Associated Press is "the only institution which is able to construct lines of telegraph, and to maintain them against any combination which can be brought against it."

—Mr. EVERETT'S *Life of Washington*, originally prepared for the *Encyclopedia Britannica* at the instance of the late Lord MACAULAY, has been published by SHELDON & Co. in a handsome volume. Mr. EVERETT acknowledges his indebtedness to the works of MARSHALL, SPARKS and IRVING, for the historical material of his pages, and to Dr. JAMES JACKSON, of Boston, for a learned paper on the nature of the disease of which WASHINGTON died. This Memoir appears in the Appendix to the volume, and now appears for the first time in print. Mr. EVERETT has also procured, from authentic sources, copies of the official inventory of WASHINGTON'S personal estate and of Mrs. WASHINGTON'S will—documents which have never been published. The appendix to this *Life*, therefore, furnishes some valuable additions to the history of WASHINGTON. Mr. EVERETT writes this *Life* with all his usual grace of manner and elegance of diction. He also pays a feeling tribute, in some prefatory remarks, to the memory of MACAULAY.

—The fourth and concluding volume of RAWLINSON'S *Herodotus* has been issued by D. APPLETON & Co. The completion of this sumptuous edition, enriched by its lavish array of notes, appendices and illustrations, will be regarded by scholars as a pleasant event of the season. The last volume takes up the History at the Seventh Book, and concludes it with a wonderful wealth of erudition.

TRAVELS AND SKETCHES.

—*Italy in Transition*, by WILLIAM ARTHUR, is republished by the HARPERS, from the last London edition. This book will be read in this country with no less eagerness than in England. It is a striking picture of the condition of Italy under priestly rule, and in its later phase of liberal growth. Mr. ARTHUR, a Progressive, leans towards that popular side in his discussions of questions of civil and social policy, and writes with epigrammatic force. One passage which strikes the eye, concluding the ninth chapter of the book, indicates the author's proclivities in all the emphasis that capital letters can give it. "One of the last men with whom I talked in Bologna," observes Mr. ARTHUR, "looking out of an eye in which consumption gleamed, said, 'Sir, the Almighty is tired of Rome!'" The basis of the work is the collection of official documents from the Papal archives of the revolted Legations, compiled by virtue of a decree of FARINI. Upon this foundation Mr. ARTHUR has built the superstructure of his own shrewd and caustic observations.

—CHARLES READE'S *Eighth Commandment*, issued by TICKNOR & FIELDS, has been read, long before this notice appears, by authors and others interested in the discussion of the copyright question. Mr. READE displays his peculiarities of thought and style so conspicuously in this book that he will be sure of his reader's attention from page 1 to the end. He is crisp, sparkling and witty, and, withal, conceited. His autobiographical reminiscences are very amusing, but his denunciations of literary thieves are the heartiest of maledictions.

—A colored man, Mr. J. DENNIS HARRIS, appears as the author of a very creditable book—*A Summer on the Borders of the Caribbean Sea*. An introduction from the pen of Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS, presents the claim of this new author to the sympathy of the public. Mr. HARRIS contends that the final solution of the problem of Slavery by emigration is most promising in the direction of Eastern Hayti, or Dominica. He records the results of his own observations in that island, and at different points in the Caribbean Sea, and tells his story with an evident disinclination to accept the alternative of colonization in Africa.

—Mr. TYNDALL'S book on the *Glaciers of the Alps*, issued by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is an exhaustive treatise on the physical causes of the glacial formations. Two ascents of Mont Blanc and two of Monte Rosa are recorded. The work is partly a narrative of exploration and partly a scientific disquisition. Its analyses of the theories of previous observers are valuable.

—A revised edition of the *Essays and Poems* of MACAULAY is published by the APPLETONS. It contains a few of MACAULAY'S later essays, which were not published in the octavo edition issued some years since.

—The *Reminiscences of an Officer of Zouaves*, translated from the French, and published by D. APPLETON & Co., gives a pleasant history of a famous *corps*, with anecdotes of their prowess.

—Capt. SHAKSPEAR'S *Wild Sports of India*, a sketchy and exceedingly readable narrative of hunting adventures, is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS.

RELIGIOUS.

—The long-promised *Life and Letters of Mrs. Emily C. Judson*, have just appeared from the press of SHELDON & Co., in a neat volume, illustrated with a portrait. The editor, Prof. KENDRICK, commits the work to the public with an acknowledgment of diffidence which he could have spared himself. He has selected from the mass of Mrs. JUDSON'S voluminous correspondence with excellent judgment, and presents a natural and pleasing record of her life. The old admirers of "Fanny Forester" will be glad to know, from the lady's own correspondence, how and when she entered the field of literary labor; while the religious community will discern in her letters upon missionary life in India that her later years were usefully employed.

—Dr. TYNG'S *Forty Years' Experience in Sunday Schools*, published by SHELDON & Co., is a collection of articles originally published in the *Independent*, where they attracted great attention.

—*Reason and the Bible*, by Rev. Dr. SQUIER, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Beloit College, is a defence of the truths of religion. (CHARLES SCRIBNER.)

MAGAZINES.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* for October contains two or three striking articles. One of these, treating of THEODORE PARKER, is from the pen of Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON. Its estimate of the great preacher is at once so critical and so just, pervaded by such enthusiasm of personal regard and such breadth and power of philosophic thought, that it will be sought with avidity by readers who pay tribute to Mr. PARKER'S worth. The political article of the number, "The Election in November," is no less remarkable as a judicious balancing of the claims of the rival parties of the day. The article on "The *National Intelligencer* and its Editors," is an entertaining sketch of the private and public life of Messrs. GALES & SEATON. Dr. HOLMES continues his story; BAYARD TAYLOR contributes a poem, and the remainder of the contents are quite equal to the old standard of the *Atlantic*.

—*Harper's Magazine*, October, opens with an illustrated poem, "The Quaker Widow." This is followed by the second of Mr. MABALE'S vivid descriptions of life in the Red River country—condensations of ATKINSON'S *Siberia* and BURTON'S *Central Africa*—the third of THACKERAY'S "Four Georges," and a variety of tales and sketches. The Editor's Table and Easy Chair are full of good things.

—The second number of the *National Quarterly Review* is published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL. It has articles on FENIMORE COOPER, Hungary, Social Life in America, the English Language, with an elaborate review of the writings of Miss EVANS, and an estimate of Gov. SEWARD as an orator and a statesman.

The *American Journal of Education* has nearly four hundred pages, in its last issue, upon questions connected with educational matters. It is a thorough and comprehensive work.

—The *Plantation*, a Southern magazine, printed in New-York and published in Georgia, has reached its second quarterly number. It is intensely Pro-Slavery.

—The *Eclectic*, for October, has a portrait of GARIBALDI and the usual judicious selections from late British periodicals.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The publishers are busied with preparations for the Winter trade and the Holidays. Besides the *Folk-Songs* in the press of SCRIBNER, and the *Loves of the Poets* in that of DERBY & JACKSON, Mr. PUTNAM is preparing for the holidays an illustrated edition of the *Sketch-Book*.

—The Cosmopolitan Art Association are finishing the fine engraving of "Falstaff mustering his Recruits," which is to be presented to subscribers to their *Journal* for the seventh year. This plate is deserving of special attention, from the fact that it is wholly the work of American artists, and has been executed under the immediate supervision of the officers of the Association. The scene is taken from "Henry IV.," Act III.; the moment chosen being that when the recruits are called in to pass inspection. We are glad to hear that the *Art Journal* is now placed upon a profitable footing, and that the Association has every reason to be satisfied with the results of its labors.

SHELDON & Co. are preparing a large edition of EVERETT'S *Washington*, to be illustrated and printed on toned paper. The same house also has the following works in press: The first volume of the new edition of MILMAN'S *History of Latin Christianity*; the second and last volume of the *Annotated Paragraph Bible*; the *Southern Colonies*, being Volume III. of ABBOTT'S *American History*; a *Higher Arithmetic*, by A. SCHUYLER; and an *Excursion to the Orkney Islands*, by JACOB ABBOTT.

—Mr. MICHAEL HENNESSY is preparing a *Memoir of* MATTHEW CAREY, the well-known publisher, of Philadelphia. Mr. CAREY was the father of HENRY C. CAREY, the political economist, and an early and able advocate of the protective system in this country. In the preparation of this Memoir, Mr. HENNESSY receives the assistance of the family of Mr. CAREY, who have placed at his disposal a number of valuable papers which have never been published.

— Mr. ROLLO has in press a new novel, by CHAS. BURDETT, entitled *Dora Barton, the Banker's Ward*.

LAW REPORTS.

West Washington Market Case.

THE APPEAL GOES OVER TO ANOTHER TERM.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—A motion to dismiss the appeal in this case was noticed for yesterday, at General Term of the Supreme Court.

On motion of John McKeon, on behalf of the Corporation, the motion was allowed to go over until next Term,—the appeal not being yet on the calendar.

The Stadt Theatre Case.

APPEAL TO THE GENERAL TERM.

Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Harmann.*—This was the appeal of the defendant to the General Term of the Supreme Court, from an order at Special term, made by Justice BOSWORTH, fining him $250 for contempt of Court in not obeying the injunction commanding him not to allow theatrical performances on a Sabbath, in the early part of June.

The principal ground of appeal is, that the injunction order was so badly drawn and written that the defendant could not understand it, and he was not, therefore, bound by it, he being unlearned, and having but little knowledge of the English language.

The appeal was now argued and decision reserved.

Stallknecht and Hayes and Henry L. Clinton for appellants; Henry A. Cram for respondents.

Powers of the Pilot Commissioners.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES.

The People ex rel. John McGinn.—This is another one of those proceedings arising out of a conflict of Federal and State authorities. The plaintiff piloted the ship *Webster* to sea, when another pilot had brought her in. As this act was in violation of the 26th section of the By-laws of the Pilot Commissioners, which provided that any pilot bringing in a vessel should be entitled to take her out, unless, in the meantime he should be complained of for incapacity or misconduct, the Commissioners notified the plaintiff that they should proceed against him for the purpose of revoking his license. He thereupon obtained a writ of prohibition against the Commissioners, restraining them from proceeding against him. The matter now came up before Justice INGRAHAM at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion to quash that writ, the Commissioners alleging that it could not issue to them, it not being a proper remedy.

The counsel for plaintiff contended that it was a proper proceeding, and that the plaintiff had no other remedy in this case. That the by-law of the Commissioners was in violation of the Federal Constitution. The Commissioners had no power to make such a regulation, that power being vested in Congress, which body alone had power to regulate commerce.

After reply by counsel for the Commissioners, decision was reserved.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for relator; Wm. Allen Butler opposed.

Singular Story.

HABEAS CORPUS TO RECOVER A GRANDCHILD.

Matter of Theodore Agnew.—This is a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by Mrs. Henrietta Agnew, to recover the custody of her grandchild, Theodore Agnew. The petitioner alleges that the lad is detained by the respondent, whose name she has now ascertained to be Charles Morris Jenks, though she says that for five or six years she has known him only by the name of "Charles." The petitioner states that her daughter gave birth to the boy at petitioner's house, No. 315 Bowery, some years ago. The daughter died in April last. Previous to her death she requested petitioner to provide for and educate the child, stating that she had never been married to "Charles," but that he had seduced her, and was thus the father of the boy.

The petitioner further alleges that she has supported both the mother and the child, and that the respondent has never contributed to the support of either. She is able and desirous to continue to support the child. She says that the respondent obtained possession of him by calling upon the petitioner while she was sick at the hospital, and getting her consent that he should take the child temporarily until she should recover. But he now refuses to give up the child, having placed it in the care of certain parties in Williamsburgh.

The writ was returnable before Justice INGRAHAM at the Supreme Court Chambers. The respondent appeared in person in answer to the writ; but having no counsel Justice INGRAHAM advised him to employ a lawyer, and adjourned the hearing until Tuesday, the child to be surrendered to the petitioner meantime.

The respondent denies the matters alleged in the petition against him; and claims to be entitled to the custody of the child as its father.

A. Sandford for the petitioner.

Motion for Insolvent's Discharge.

Matter of Morris Heyman.—The petitioner applied at Special Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, to be discharged from liability as an insolvent under the two-third act.

It was claimed by creditors, who opposed the motion, that some of the debts referred to were fraudulent. The case was submitted to a jury, who failed to agree, and the Court directed the insolvent to be discharged.

O. J. Dittenhoffer for motion; Ex-Judge Capron opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Purdor* vs. *Sillman.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Whitaker et al* vs. *Boody et al.*—$50 allowance ordered.

Weber vs. *Redmond et al.*—All the defendants were entitled to costs, unless the plaintiff elected to take judgment against Redmond, in which case all but Redmond were entitled to costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 28.

$5,000	U.S.6s,1stComp.	102⅞	100	Har. Railroad	b30 24
15,000	Tenn.State6s,'90.	90⅞	1900	do	24
4,000	VirginiaState6s.	91⅜	55	do	23⅝
13,000	do	91⅞	1800	do	23⅞
500	do	92	100	do	s30 23⅞
17,000	MissouriState6s.	79¾	100	do	b15 24
3,000	Br'k.C.W.Loan	103⅜	100	do	b60 24⅛
3,000	E.R.2d M.Bs.	Ex. 99	200	do	b10 24⅛
10,000	E.R.3d M. bs.	83.100⅜	500	do	b30 24⅛
10,000	ErieR.4M.Bs.	b30 87⅛	300	do	b20 24⅛
6,000	ErieR.Con.B.	'71 67	200	do	b20 24⅛
1,000	Hud. Riv.3M.Bs.	91½	500	do	b60 24⅛
1,000	Har. R. 1stM.Bs.	97¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	71
6,000	Har. R.2dM. Bs.	96½	100	do	s10 70⅝
3,000	Mich.Cen. 8 Pct.		50	do	b60 70⅝
	1M.S.F.Con.Bs	102	100	do	s60 70⅝
4,000	Mich.So.2dM.Bs.	67	150	do	70⅝
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	100	50	do	70⅞
2,000	LaCr.& M.L.G.B.	24	50	do	s30 70⅝
1,000	Gal. & Chic.1stM.	96½	400	M. So. & N. I. R. R	23
1,000	Clev.& T.S.F.B.	79½	100	do	b30 23⅝
1,000	Mis. & Mo. 1st M.	100	100	do	b30 23⅞
	Construc. Bds	68¾	150	do	22⅞
10	Bank of New-York.	103	100	M.S.&N.I.G'd Stk.	48½

ket. The reported transactions amount to 1,850 obls., in lots, chiefly at $5 80@$6 10 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, $5 50@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; 450 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 50 for Jersey; and $3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat, since our last, have been unusually heavy, having amounted to 337,000 bushels. Under the pressure of such extensive arrivals, the market has given way, prices having declined in most instances 2c.@4c. ₱ bushel. The reduced rates have encouraged buyers to purchase quite freely, mainly for export, though in part for local use and shipment coastwise to the South. At the close considerable irregularity is apparent in the trade. The reported sales add up 295,000 bushels, including choice white Canada at $1 45; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 30@$1 42½; Amber Western, at $1 29@$1 30; sound Red Western at $1 26@$1 30, closing at $1 26@$1 28½; Amber Iowa Spring, $1 24@$1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 21@$1 23; Chicago Spring, No. 2 and No. 1, at $1 15@$1 20; amber Long Island, at $1 35; red State, at $1 24@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has not varied much. The demand is fair; sales 85,500 bushels, chiefly at 67c.@68c. for mixed Western afloat, 68c., in part, for do., do., in store; 66½c. for unsound do., do., and 71c.@72c. for yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, at 75c. ₱ bushel; sales 5,200 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 38½c.@39½c.; Western a 38½c.@39½c., and State at 39c.@40c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request; prices, however, are somewhat irregular; sales 12,500 bushels, including Canada West at 82c.@83c., and State at 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel.

BREADSTUFF-TRADE OF CHICAGO, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	26,025	21,022
Wheat, bushels	620,890	403,507
Corn, bushels	207,206	416,499
Oats, bushels	56,326	33,430
Rye, bushels	17,601	19,254
Barley, bushels	23,465	13,357

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Sept. 26:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	369,239	389,812	391,893	317,383
Wheat, bush.	8,385,570	4,449,381	7,794,084	3,433,016
Corn, bush.	13,915,240	3,960,291	11,940,953	3,241,766
Oats, bush.	1,049,529	806,487	807,438	574,188
Rye, bush.	180,979	114,611	68,177	42,437
Barley, bush.	278,067	165,844	74,842	57,451

The Amount of Flour and Grain reported in store at Chicago on Monday last by Mr. CAPLIN, Secretary of the Board of Trade, was as follows:

Flour, bbls.	5,685
Wheat, bushels	873,386
Corn, bushels	1,003,580

HAY—Sales to-day 850 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 85c.@90c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market this week has been quite active at full prices, closing firmly, with an upward tendency. The receipts have been 37,000; sales 66,000; leaving a stock of 227,000 Hides in first hands. The principal sales have been; 17,000 Buenos Ayres and California, 23½c.@24c., 6 months; 12,000 Orinoco, 22¾c., 8 months; 6 500 California, private terms; 3,200 Truxillo, 21c., 6 months; 3,300 San Juan 21c., 6 months; 1,700 Mexican, private terms; 1,000 Porto Cabello, private terms; 9,800 Chili, private terms; 1,900 City Slaughter, 8c.@8¾c., cash.

LEAD—Has been in fair request, including Galena at $5 7c. and foreign Pig at $5 62½@$5 65 ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 25@$19 37½; New Prime at $14@$14 12½; Old Mess at $19, and Old Prime at $13 25, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive and nominal. Lard is rather brisker, at former rates; 350 tcs. and bbls. have been disposed of, to-day, at 12¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand; sales 200 bbls., at $5 50@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 lbs., at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Finds ready buyers at buoyant prices. Sales have been made, since our last, of 120 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@11c.; 418 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@22c.; 13 cases Florida on private terms; with 199 bales Yara and Giza on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 bbls. at 23c.@23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements of Produce to-day were fair, mainly of Grain. Rates have not varied very remarkably. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¼d.@13d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 210 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@1d. ₱ lb. For Havre, Flour, 85c.@$1 ₱ bbl.; Grain, 25c. ₱ bush. For Bremen, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Rotterdam, Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

MEATS.

With a fair demand for the principal kinds, prices are sustained. Supplies are ample.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb.	13	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb.	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb.	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb.	11	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb.	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb.	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb.	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ₱ lb.	6	@	12
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	10	@	13
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb.	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb.	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ lb.	11	@	14
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	11	@	14
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	6	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb.	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb.	10¾	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb.	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb.	10	@	10¾
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb.	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb.	13	@	15
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	11	@	12
Tongues, each	75	@	87
Lard, ₱ lb.	14	@	15
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb.	13½	@	14
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb.	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The week's business has been comparatively good, and desirable varieties, which are not very plenty, have readily commanded full prices.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	1 50
Fowls, ₱ lb.	14	@	18
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	16	@	20
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ₱ lb.	20	@	22
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, flight, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Prairie Hens, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Snipe, ₱ dozen	62	@	1 75
Snipe, English, ₱ dozen	2 75	@	3 25
Woodcock, ₱ pair	87½	@	1 12½

FISH.

Dealers report rather less activity, without any other important changes.

Blackfish, ₱ lb.	7	@	8
Bluefish, ₱ lb.	6	@	8
Codfish, ₱ lb.	6	@	—
Eels, ₱ lb.	12	@	—
Flounders, ₱ lb.	5	@	—
Green Turtle, ₱ lb.	12	@	—
Haddock, ₱ lb.	—	@	—
Halibut, ₱ lb.	9	@	10
Mackerel, each	13	@	15
Sea Bass, ₱ lb.	8	@	10
Striped Bass, ₱ lb.	12	@	15
Trout, Brook, ₱ lb.	44	@	—
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb.	18	@	31
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb.	15	@	—
Cod-fish, pickled, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb.	13	@	—
Herring, pickled, ₱ doz	10	@	15

VEGETABLES

Have been generally freely offered and purchased at our revised quotations:

Beans, Lima, ₱ quart	16	@	20
Beans, string, ₱ half peck	18	@	20
Beets, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Cabbage, ₱ head	3	@	8
Carrots, ₱ bunch	—	@	4
Cranberries, ₱ quart	12	@	18
Cauliflowers, each	18	@	37
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	12	@	15
Egg Plants, each	4	@	6
Green Corn, ₱ dozen	—	@	12
Garlic, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Leeks, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Lettuce, ₱ head	2	@	3
Onions, ₱ bunch	4	@	6
Parsley, ₱ bunch	2	@	3
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	4	@	6
Potatoes, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	3 50
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	75	@	1 25
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ half peck	18	@	25
Spinach, ₱ basket	50	@	62
Squashes, each	3	@	20
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	3	@	5
Turnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	6

FRUIT.

A good inquiry prevails for most descriptions at uniform rates.

Apples, new, ₱ peck	50	@	75
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb.	8	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb.	8	@	10
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb.	50	@	75
Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	9	@	18
Lemons, ₱ dozen	18	@	37
Nutmeg Melons, each	3	@	13
Oranges, ₱ dozen	18	@	50
Peaches, ₱ basket	1 75	@	4 00
Peaches, ₱ quart	6	@	37
Pears, ₱ quart	15	@	44
Pears, cooking, ₱ half peck	12	@	25
Pineapples, each	8	@	25
Plums, ₱ quart	8	@	25
Raisins, ₱ lb.	10	@	12
Watermelons, each	12	@	75

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Desirable lots of Butter and Cheese are in moderate supply, and rather less request, yet are stiffly held.

Butter, State, ₱ lb.	17	@	23
Butter, Orange County	24	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb.	15	@	20
Cheese, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Cheese, Pineapple, ₱ lb.	16	@	18
Cheese, English, ₱ lb.	18	@	—
Eggs, seven for	13	@	—
Eggs, fourteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-six for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	—

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

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FULTON-STREET PRAYER-MEETING.—The CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, of this week, contains a full verbatim report of the anniversary of the Fulton-st. Prayer-Meeting. Single copies for sale at the office, No. 103 Fulton-st.

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will deliver his first lecture, after an absence of three years in Europe, at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,

MONDAY, Oct. 1,

at 8 o'clock P. M.

An address of welcome will be made by

REV. T. L. CUYLER.

Cards of admission 25 cents each. To be had at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Lockwood's, No. 411, Randolph's, No. 683, and at the Rooms of the Association, No. 817 Broadway. Also at the door.

EMMANUEL CHURCH—REV. THOMAS TOWELL, RECTOR.—The new building erected by the congregation of Emmanuel Church, corner of President and Smith sts., South Brooklyn, will be opened with appropriate services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The sermon will be preached by Rev. W. R. PICKMAN, of the Diocese of Missouri. The evening service will be at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, New-York.

TENT SERVICES.—THERE WILL BE PREACHing in the large Tent, at the junction of Broadway, 8th-Avenue and 58th-street, to-morrow at 3 P. M. German Preaching at 4½ P. M. Preaching also at 10½ and 7 o'clock, to be followed by a Prayer Meeting. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Temperance Meeting Tuesday Evening. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Prayer Meeting in German Language Friday evenings.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

IS RETRIBUTION OR RECONCILIATION THE END OF GOD'S GOVERNMENT.—This question will be considered at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, 7th ave., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3½. Sermon in the MORNING, by the Pastor, on *The Vital Importance of an Acquaintance with the Bible.*

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE regular monthly meeting of the Sabbath School of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, will be held next SABBATH AFTERNOON, Sept. 30, at 3 o'clock. An Address will be made by Bro. R. G. PARDEE, of the New-York Sunday School Union. All who love good Sunday School speaking, are invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the bible (the fourth in the Series.) Subject—*The Bible in our Common Schools.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M., in which the Pastor, by request, will relate the manner of his conversion from Judaism to Christianity. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, Sands-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES H. EVERST. Subject—*Behind the Veil.* In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a lecture to young people by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Subject—*The True Dignity of Youth.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. SUNDAY, Sept. 30, 1860. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. JOHN M. DAVIS, of Lowell, Mass. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Chapel, (Tremont Hall,) Broadway, entrance on 34th-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Sept. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the fifth sermon upon *a Future Life.* Bible class 9½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st. between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and THEODORE TILTON, Esq., will preach in the evening, at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—REV. H. D. NORTHROP, of Brooklyn, will preach in the Baptist Tabernacle, 32d-st., near 10th-st., SABBATH EVENING, Sept. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the invitation of this association. The public are invited to attend.

A MOST STRIKING FACT!—THAT SINgular man, sometimes called the Prophet Snow, predicted the present convulsions of Europe and the world, more than fifteen years ago. He will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, South Brooklyn, corner First-place and Clinton-st. The pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

REV. E. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., RECTOR of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach (D. V.) in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, (Clinton-av., near Fulton-av.,) SUNDAY EVENING, 30th inst. Service at 7½ o'clock. The regular quarterly collection will be made.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery, on SUNDAY, 30th. Subject—at 3 P. M.: *The Presidential Campaign.* Opening address in refutation of the idea of an irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor. At 7½ P. M.: *Negro Suffrage.* Platform free to all.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. LEWIS will preach in the morning and evening. Seats free.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 24 COOPER UNION.—Preaching SABBATH, 30th, by Elder E. BURNHAM three times at the usual hours, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING. All are invited to attend. Seats are free. P. S.—The collections of the day are for the speaker.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—PREACHING AT GREENPOINT.—J. L. BISHOP, by special request, is to preach in Union Hall, Green Point, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. J. L. B. is to preach at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., New-York, at 7½ in the EVENING.

FALLEN ANGELS—BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERsalist Church, corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING the above subject (2 Pet., 2: 4) will be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE FRANCAISE.—Au coin des mes Grand et Crosby, Monsieur le pasteur FIVAZ, (de Lausanne,) prêchera dans cette Eglise, demain, DIMANCHE, (et les Dimanches Suivants,) à 10 heures du matin, and 7½ heures du soir.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will preach in this Church SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, 30th inst., in aid of St. Luke's Home. Service at 7½ o'clock.

UNION CHAPEL, NEW-YORK.—REV. H. MATTISON will preach as usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, 10½ A. M.; and Rev. M. MONGER, of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET, WEST OF EIGHTH-AV.—Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next. Service at 7½ o'clock. Special collection in aid of the church-building fund. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. E. WITHY, Pastor—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. HENRY GORDON, FROM NEAR Cambridge, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, worshiping in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free to strangers.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Corner of Hanson-place and Portland-av., near Fulton-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. M. G. HODGE, and at 3½ P. M., by Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. Services will be conducted on Sunday next at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., by H. S. DUNN. The Canal-st. Temperance Society will hold a Temperance Meeting at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near Grand-st.)—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Fourth Sermon to "Men of the World" in the evening. Seats free.

REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW. Services in the Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. E. T. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—Services at the chapel, Clinton, corner of Congress-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. FURNISS, of Philadelphia, will officiate.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST., immediately west of 6th-av.—Dr. S. E. SHEPARD will preach in this place on LORD'S DAY, Sept. 30. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 3d. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts. The pastor, W. S. HALL, will preach next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Baptism in the evening after sermon.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray-Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Absalom, the Progressive Young Man.*

RT. REV. GEORGE SMITH, LORD BISHop of Victoria, (Hong Kong) will preach Sunday A. M., half-past 10 o'clock, St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. Tyng's.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New-York, and the Committee on the Education Fund, will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 30th of Sept., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. RUDDER, of Albany. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society. Election of Managers for the ensuing year of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, and the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, will be held at the Depository, No. 75 East 13th-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, the 2d of Oct., at 9 o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—IN NORFOLK-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½. Seats free. CRAMMOND KENNEDY, the Boy Preacher, will lecture in Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock, for benefit of the Sabbath School.

INFIDEL CONVENTION OF 1860.—THE Infidel Association of America will hold its next Annual Convention, commencing SUNDAY, Oct. 7, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, at 10 A. M. The public are invited to attend. Per order

HORACE SEAVER, President.

J. M. BECKETT, Secretary.

REV. B. PETERS (UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh) is repeating, by special request, a course of lectures on the "History and Doctrines of the leading Denominations." Subject for TO-MORROW EVENING—*Episcopalianism.* In the MORNING a discourse on the "Sabbath School." Parents are especially invited.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on *Temperance*, in Plymouth Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the Rooms, Nos. 182 and 184 Washington-st., SWAYNE'S, No. 210 Fulton-st., and No. 32 Cliff-st., New-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NABUCO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MATINEE—MEDEA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MONKEY BOY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE PAT'S CABIN—PRINCE DOLOROSO—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROYALIST—A RACE FOR A WIDOW.

BOWERY THEATRE—O'FLANNEGAN AND THE FAIRIES—A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

NEW BOWERY—PAUL JONES—BELL-RINGER OF BOSTON—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

PALACE GARDENS—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is now ascertained, we believe, beyond a peradventure, that Gen. WALKER was executed on the 12th inst., as stated in yesterday's TIMES. The British war-steamer *Gladiator* brought the news to New-Orleans, together with the remnant of WALKER'S "army." Ten shots, it is stated, were fired at him, amid the cheers of the natives, and he was afterwards buried by foreigners. Col. RUDLER has escaped with a sentence to four years' imprisonment.

In our Supplement will be found a great variety of political intelligence from various sources, giving a reflex of the feelings entertained in all sections relative to the great movement which is now agitating the country. Prominent among this intelligence are a great variety of utterances on the subject of Disunion, and the probable consequences which would follow a disruption of the Confederacy. In this connection the opinions entertained at the South with regard to the numerous Wide-Awake organizations among the Republicans at the North will attract attention.

Senator SEWARD delivered an address in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday last, to an audience numbering five or six thousand. He expressed his gratification at being able to address the citizens of Kansas on their own soil, and then proceeded to a discussion of the issue involved in the first struggles in the Territory between the advocates of Slavery and Freedom, asserting his belief that had the course of Freedom failed in Kansas, Slavery would have swept the whole country West to the Pacific. With the failure of Slavery there, however, the campaign had virtually ended, and the Territories would be free. He closed with a high compliment to the people of Kansas for their firmness in their struggle, and said that the lovers of Freedom would hereafter "come up to Kansas as they go up to Jerusalem."

Senator DOUGLAS reached Indianapolis on Thursday, and was received in the usual manner by a large deputation of his friends. Yesterday he addressed a State mass meeting, which is represented by the telegraph to have been the largest assembly of the Democracy seen in Indiana since 1856. The procession, one feature of which was a young lady dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, was one hour in passing a given point. The number present was variously estimated at from thirty-five to a hundred thousand—quite a wide range. Mr. DOUGLAS' address was of the same character as those which have preceded it, and embodied a severe denunciation of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his followers. He alluded to a series of questions propounded to him in the *Indiana Journal*, and refused to answer them.

The speech of Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, a telegraphic abstract of which we gave in yesterday's TIMES, we reproduce in full this morning.

The Prince of Wales, on Thursday afternoon, inaugurated the Western Academy of Arts at St. Louis, and in the evening received a serenade from the entire Fire Department of the city. Yesterday morning he left for Cincinnati on a special train. The Executive Committee having the matter of the ball in this City in charge have addressed a circular to the General Committee, stating that the money subscribed for the ball will not be adequate to defray the expenses, and asking for further subscriptions.

It is understood that Attorney-General BLACK, since the delivery of the opinion under which Secretary FLOYD made the award to DE GROOT, the particulars of which the readers of the TIMES are sufficiently acquainted with—has changed his views with reference to the legality of this matter, under the strong light which has been brought to bear upon it, and will soon deliver a supplemental opinion, showing that DE GROOT is not entitled to anything. Meantime we publish the first opinion, under which it was decided that DE GROOT was entitled to damages.

The fears entertained relative to the fate of the schooner *St. Mary's*, which was supposed to have been lost on the same night with the *Lady Elgin*, are now confirmed. It is positively certain that she foundered, and that all on board, eleven persons including the crew, lost their lives. One of her boats has drifted ashore near Chicago, and a body found has been identified as that of one of the crew.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which might have been a great deal more serious in its consequences, but which was sufficiently so to a large number of persons who were placed in jeopardy. Three cars of a train which ran off the track near Greensburgh, were precipitated over an embankment some eighteen or twenty feet, and twenty passengers were injured, though none of them fatally.

The Episcopal Convention was engaged during most of yesterday in considering a number of amendments to the canons, the final conclusion on which was, that they should be decided upon at the next Convention. The annual address of the Bishop was delivered, the most noticable feature of which was that relating to the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Bishop thought the visit would promote unity and harmony between the two nations. It was intended to hold an evening session, but in the excitement occasioned by the introduction of a resolution relating to Slavery, debate on which was choked "off by parliamentary tactics," the Convention adjourned *sine die*, leaving a large amount of unfinished business.

The second day's races of the Fall meeting took place yesterday on the Fashion Course. The first race was mile heats, for $3,000, in which *Belle Americaine*, *Avalanche* and *Young Revenue*—two years old—ran; *Belle Americaine* won the first heat in 1:58½; *Avalanche* winning the second and third heats and race in 1:56½—1:59¾. The second race was between *Aurora* and *Fleeting Moments*, mile heats, for $600, and was won by *Aurora* in 1:55—1:55. The third race was between *Throgg's Neck* and *Muddy Coon*, three mile heats, $2,000, and was won after a fine contest, by *Throgg's Neck*, in 5:51½ and 5:55½.

Detectives RAYNOR and VANWAGNER, of Brooklyn, last evening received direct from Belgium the plates used in the manufacture of counterfeit Haytian money, a large quantity of which has been circulated in Hayti within the last three years. These officials arrested, in July last, a man named ADRIAN HARCQ, a Belgian, aged 30, in the act of selling $15,000 worth of this counterfeit money for $500 to the mate of the brig *Baltimore*, then lying at the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, and about to sail for Port-au-Prince. In his possession they found dies and other materials for printing, $100,000 of the counterfeit money, and a large quantity of prepared paper. The paper it appears was made in Belgium, and the accused was induced to give an order for the plates used in its manufacture to make the water lines and stamps. These were the dies received last evening, and the whole speculation is thus broken up. HARCQ is now in Kings County jail awaiting examination.

The Pilot Commissioner case, on the relation of JOHN MCGINN, was argued before Justice INGRAHAM of Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday. On a motion to quash a writ of prohibition issued to the Commissioners, restraining them from proceeding against MCGINN for misconduct, the decision was reserved. At General Term of the same Court, the appeal in the case of the Stadt Theatre was argued, HARMANS appealing from the order of Justice BONNEY of Special Term, fining him $250 for keeping open one of the early Sabbaths in June. The decision in this case was also reserved.

There was less excitement in the prices of Stocks yesterday than the day before, although another large business was done. New-York Central left off steady; the Western Shares dull. No change in Money, except on second-grade Discounts, which are dearer this week outside of Bank. Exchange 109¾.

The market for Flour and Wheat, especially the latter, was depressed, by heavy arrivals. Prices of Wheat declined materially, with receipts of 337,000 bushels, and sales of 295,000 bushels. Corn was in more demand and closed with an upward tendency. Hides, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky and Tobacco were in lively request. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Provisions, Metals, Teas, Coffee and Cotton. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The Political Pilgrim's Progress—Judge Douglas at the West.

Judge DOUGLAS is gradually drawing his weary pilgrimage to a close. At the latest advices he had reached Cincinnati, where he enjoyed a brilliant reception and again made the speech which has delighted and edified the inhabitants of the route he has traversed. Mr. DOUGLAS is a good stump speaker, accustomed to study the character and tastes of his audiences, and ready and able always to meet them at least half way. We do not think his speech improves in its tone or temper with age. Occasional indications of illnature,—a fretful discontent, either with his topics or his prospects, give to his discourse a harsher and less pleasing tone than it bore in the days of its youth. Still, his style of speech is always vigorous, even if sometimes coarse,—always filled with sharp and telling hits, though often at the expense of justice and of truth,—always logical in form, and never more so than when utterly destitute of everything like sound argument and fair reasoning.

Mr. DOUGLAS took occasion at Dayton, as elsewhere, to "thank God that he held no opinion that cannot be proclaimed *in the same terms* everywhere, wherever the American flag waves over American soil." It is pleasant to find the Senator from Illinois so regular and systematic in saying grace over his speeches. It is an agreeable surprise to find him thanking God for anything; but we trust he has more legitimate topics for gratitude, than the single one for which he renders such ostentatious and devout acknowledgments. We should be very sorry to hold no opinions which cannot be "proclaimed, in the same terms, everywhere." Mr. DOUGLAS can hardly be ignorant of the fact, that there are certain portions of the country where a man could not express, in any terms, the sentiments which nine men out of every ten in the North hold concerning slavery, without danger of being hung. He may "thank God" that he holds no such opinions, but it is not the first time God has been thanked by a Pharisee on very insufficient grounds. The Senator's phrase sounds well, and is always applauded; but it is simply an acknowledgment that he holds no opinions of his own, but only such as other people will permit him to avow.

Somebody in the crowd at Dayton asked Mr. DOUGLAS what his opinions were about Squatter Sovereignty. To this the Judge made a reply in two parts, of which this is the first:

"I find the Republicans are very fond of propounding questions to me, and think that I am bound, as *a gentleman*, to answer them; and yet there is not one of them who will propound the same questions to his own candidate—[cries of 'Never;' 'They dare not,' &c.]—*who would not be gentleman enough to answer them if he did.* [Cheers.]"

Judge DOUGLAS is a candidate for the Presidency,—and this is the style in which he permits himself to speak of his principal competitor. It is vulgar, coarse, and indecent,—and was utterly unheard of, until he introduced the equally unseemly practice of stumping the country on his own behalf as a Presidential candidate. If character may be inferred from language and manners, Mr. LINCOLN stands as much above Mr. DOUGLAS in everything which characterizes the "gentleman" as he does in stature. The contrast in both respects is sufficiently striking.

Part second of the reply was in these words:

"I do not know what excuse any man in this country, claiming to have intelligence and common sense, can have for pretending that he does not know what my opinions are on 'Squatter Sovereignty,' as the enemies of Popular Sovereignty call it. [Applause.] *I have explained them so often* and so clearly that no man of intelligence has a pretext for pretending that he does not understand me."

That is the very reason why they are not understood. They have been explained a great deal too often. It is the very multiplicity, and variety, and contrariety of these explanations which has confused the public mind, and rendered it quite impossible to understand his meaning. It seemed to be very plain before he explained it. After he had done this once or twice, it began to grow doubtful; and now that he has done it "so often," he himself scarcely pretends to understand it.

In the beginning, when Mr. DOUGLAS is believed to have created Popular Sovereignty, which before that time was without form and void, it was supposed to mean that *the people of a Territory*, like the people of a State, *had the right to admit or exclude Slavery as they should see fit*. The doctrine meant this, if it meant anything. This was what the people understood it to mean. And this was the meaning which made the principle popular.

But that was before Mr. DOUGLAS began to "explain" it. This was not precisely the language of the principle as embodied in the Nebraska bill. And when Gov. CHASE moved to amend the bill, Feb. 15, 1854, so that it should declare explicitly that "the people of a Territory *might* prohibit Slavery" if they saw fit, and Judge DOUGLAS voted *No*, the matter began to be involved in some little doubt. When on the 2d of July, 1860, he voted against a precisely similar declaration offered by Judge TRUMBULL, that doubt was considerably increased. The position taken by the Southern members of Congress was that slaves were *property* under the Constitution of the United States, and that the people of a Territory had, therefore, no *right* to exclude it therefrom. This doctrine, if sustained, of course gives the death-blow to Popular Sovereignty; and Judge DOUGLAS was called on to "explain" his principle regarded from that point of view. He did so thus—on that same day, July 2, 1860:

"My answer then was and now is, that *if the Constitution carries Slavery there*, LET IT GO, AND NO POWER ON EARTH CAN TAKE IT AWAY. * * I would not discuss the legal question, for by the Nebraska bill we referred that to the Courts. I say I am willing to leave it to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Supreme Court soon after gave a decision, two points of which were:

"3. Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property.

4. The Constitution of the United States *recognizes slaves as property and pledges the Federal Government to protect it.*"

And Mr. DOUGLAS not only indorsed this decision to the fullest extent, but in his New-Orleans speech, Dec. 6, 1858, said for himself:

"Slaves are recognized as property, and placed on an equal footing with all other property. Hence, *the owner of slaves*—the same as the owner of any other species of property—*has a right to remove to a Territory and carry his property with him.*"

This was the result of his second explanation. The right of the people to exclude Slavery has disappeared entirely. A slave-owner may take his slaves into a Territory, and hold them there in spite of the people.

Having thus got Slavery *into* the Territory can the people get it out? What says Mr. DOUGLAS on this point? Does Popular Sovereignty give them this right? In his pamphlet reply to Judge BLACK, Mr. DOUGLAS says:

"In that article [in *Harper's Magazine*] I demonstrated beyond the possibility of cavil or dispute if Slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, the conclusion is inevitable and irresistible that IT IS THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO PASS ALL LAWS NECESSARY FOR ITS PROTECTION; that there is and can be no exception to the rule, that *a right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law in all cases where legislation is essential to its enjoyment.*"

Mr. DOUGLAS, in the progress of his "explanations," has thus reached this point: that slaves are property under the Constitution:—that as such, they may be carried into any Territory of the United States without regard to the will of the people:—and that when there, it is the imperative duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary for protecting the property in them. We suspect it would puzzle the sharpest Philadelphia lawyer that ever lived, to detect any basis for Popular Sovereignty over the subject of Slavery in a Territory, in the face of such an opinion as this.

Judge DOUGLAS must learn to be a little more tolerant, therefore, of men who don't understand his "Squatter Sovereignty." They may be ignorant men, but their ignorance on this point is probably due to their having read his explanations,—which are precisely what Mr. LINCOLN, with admirable accuracy and some humor, described as "explanations explanatory of explanations explained." If Mr. DOUGLAS will persist in making them, he must not complain of men for not understanding him.

Walker and His Captors.

New-Orleans is an uncertain point for the radiation of news, or rather it is a point for the radiation of uncertain news. In regard to the Walker expedition against Honduras we have received, from the quarter indicated, some half-dozen telegrams that should be preserved as specimens of curious contradictions. On the 18th inst. we published a dispatch announcing that WALKER was *to be* shot; on the 21st we published another stating that he *was* shot; on the 25th this information was declared incorrect—WALKER was only *on the eve* of being shot; on the 27th fillibusters were overjoyed at the intelligence, contradicting all previous reports, that WALKER was *not to be shot at all*; and yesterday we were called upon to state, by telegram No. 5, that WALKER was actually and positively *shot on the 12th of September, inst.* And this morning we have a repetition of the statement, with such details as leave little room to doubt its truth.

Even if the fate of the fillibuster chief is yet considered doubtful, there is no doubt about the issue of his expedition. We are in possession of reliable advices from Honduras to the 7th inst., and at that date WALKER was in the power of his bitterest enemies. Nothing but the interference of the British Commander of the *Icarus* could possibly prevent his execution, and that interference WALKER, by his own act, destroyed all hope of obtaining. The *Herald*, in assuming that WALKER has been really shot, argues with its wonted force and logic that "the act will be a lasting stain on British humanity and chivalry." While we feel assured that the officer, who has done the United States and the Central American Republics a very great service in capturing this most pertinacious pirate, will be able to vindicate his conduct in every particular, it must not be imagined that the views of the *Herald* are entertained by any respectable portion of the Press or people of this country. This is the fourth time that WALKER has been captured by an American or British naval force. Thrice he was allowed, under a mistaken leniency, to return to the United States; and the people of Central America very naturally and very justly complained, that we only saved him from their vengeance to enable him to plot new schemes of aggression against their peace and prosperity.

It appears, from the correspondence that passed between Commander SALMON of the *Icarus*, and Gen. WALKER, at Truxillo, that the former, far from showing any unnecessary cruelty, did all in his power to save the wretched man and his deluded followers. In a letter dated the 21st ult., WALKER then being in possession of Truxillo, Capt. SALMON informed him that the Custom-house receipts of the port of Truxillo were mortgaged to his Government for the payment of a debt, and that, to protect the interests of Great Britain, he must reëstablish the legitimate authority of Honduras. In the same communication he offered WALKER the protection of the British flag if he would lay down his arms, refund the money that he or his followers had taken from the Custom-house and leave the country. These terms were formally accepted by WALKER in a letter addressed to Capt. SALMON; but while they were in course of arrangement, the fillibusters surreptitiously evacuated Truxillo and thereby forfeited all claim, if they ever had any, to mercy or consideration. The *Icarus*, with a force of Hondurenos followed in pursuit, and on the 3d instant they were captured and brought back to the city. WALKER, of course, and with his usual effrontery, protests "before the civilized world" against being delivered over to the tender mercies of the Hondurenos. He claims that he surrendered to the British officer, but as he himself violated the conditions which were proposed to him, and which he engaged to fulfill, there was clearly no surrender at all. As a band of desperate freebooters, roving about the interior of Honduras with no other objects than those of robbery and murder, the extermination of every fillibuster would have been a perfectly justifiable act; and they have to thank the British Commander of the *Icarus* that they did not receive this punishment at the hands of the Hondurenos, whose homes they had invaded and whose national independence they had attempted to destroy.

The action of Commander SALMON will, we doubt not, be approved, not only by his own Government, but by the Government and people of the United States. In the very disagreeable task that it became his duty to perform, he has displayed judgment, discretion and humanity. We trust that the service he has rendered to common justice, in the capture of an outlaw so wedded to deeds of blood as WALKER, will be fully recognized, and that it will be the means of stopping, for a time at least, these piratical invasions of peaceful and unoffending States, which have reflected such disgrace upon the American character.

Henry Winter Davis.

The speech of Mr. DAVIS, of which we published a telegraphic synopsis yesterday, will commend itself to general perusal. It is one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches made in any part of the country during this campaign. It is marked not less by the independence of its tone than by the eloquence of its style. Mr. DAVIS holds a more peculiar position, in many respects, than any other public man of the day. He lives in a Slave State, but makes no secret of his opinion that Slavery is an evil to the society in which it exists. He wages uncompromising war upon the disunionists, and upon all who would bring the whole legislation of the country into subordination to Slavery. In the present canvass he supports Mr. BELL for President, but he considers the election of Mr. LINCOLN as far preferable to that of either of the candidates of the Democratic Party. The reasons for this opinion, which differs widely from that of leading members of the same party in this State, will be found clearly and forcibly presented in the speech.

Austria and Italy.

The great Powers of Europe are loud in their professions of anxiety and alarm over the situation of Italy. From London to St. Petersburgh the most earnest voices are raised by public men and the Press, warning Italy that she has entered upon a perilous career, and imploring GARIBALDI to pause before he throws down all the ramparts of public law in his victorious march from Palermo to Venice.

Russia and Prussia solemnly record their disapprobation of the act by which VICTOR EMANUEL has put himself at the head of the Italian people to extinguish with Italian arms a great hierarchical conspiracy against the peace and order of Italian homes. France withdraws her Envoy from Turin in testimony of her serious displeasure at the attitude of her Italian ally, and of her earnest determination in no way to countenance the slightest practical abridgement of the rights claimed by the "Vicar of Christ" over the bodies and the property of thousands of his fellow-creatures to whom his temporal rule has become as odious as his spiritual sway is by them unquestioned. England welcoming with popular enthusiasm the progress of a great people towards unity and independence, coughs a mild official cough, and frowns a mild official frown over the means by which this progress is to be transformed from a series of revolutionary spasms into a sustained and irresistible national movement. And all this is called diplomatic wisdom in the nineteenth century, and admitted by all the world as the thing to be expected from Governments, and to be counseled by publicists! We are even assured that the only hope which now exists for the maintenance of European peace lies in the possibility of convincing GARIBALDI that he must do nothing to deliver Venice from the most infamous and shameless military despotism which the modern world has seen, and of inducing the Italian people to acquiesce in the maintenance by French arms at Rome of an authority which openly brands Italians as worse than infidels for simply desiring their country's freedom; and which deliberately hires the refuse of all nations to sack, burn and destroy the villages and towns of its dominion, under the direction of prelates ordained to the ministry of mercy, truth and peace.

Seen from the distance of three thousand miles, what can be more pitiable than this hideous mockery of "statesmanship?" But when we judge the parts played by Austria and by Sardinia respectively, by FRANCIS JOSEPH and VICTOR EMANUEL, in recent Italian history, by the light of facts, the pretension that the peace of Europe either can be or ought to be maintained by permitting the first of these Powers to bring the moral force of Europe to bear upon the second, will be seen to be as idle politically as it assuredly is insulting to the moral sense of mankind.

At Villafranca Austria consented to assume her share of the responsibility thrown by the treaty there made upon the Powers engaged in the war of 1859, of pacifying the Italian peninsula by satisfying the just demands of the Italian people, and discharging the obligations imposed upon Governments everywhere by the altered conditions of modern society.

She then entered the Italian Confederacy as an Italian Power. She engaged to bestow upon Venice a separate Government, and to organize a separate Venetian army for the maintenance of the Imperial authority in Venetia; this particular clause of her undertaking not being in any way subordinated to the execution of the plan of the Italian Confederacy itself. Neither of these things has Austria done. On the contrary, she has resisted, with all her ancient dogged obstinacy, every attempt of the Venetian aristocracy to secure the fulfillment of these engagements. She has flooded Venetia with German troops; she has executed injustice and decreed sentences unparalleled for their financial severity against the interests of the Venetian State, as of old at Vienna, and never has her proconsular tyranny been more marked and intolerable, more minute and insolent, than since the signing by the Austrian Emperor's own hand of the articles of Villafranca, and of their ratification at Zurich.

Sardinia, on the other hand, has stood by chafing under her diplomatic bonds, while Austria has thus flung into the face of Italy the word she gave at Villafranca. She has seen Austrian soldiery openly imported by the King of Naples, and by the Pope, to sustain in the States of each a policy avowedly hostile to her own influence and position in the Peninsula. And now, when at last Sardinia, summoned on all sides into action by the united voice of Italy, steps forward to do her duty as an Italian Power, and save her own frontiers, with the future of Italy, from the perils of a reckless and irresponsible revolutionary movement, the Government of Turin is warned back in the name of order, and bidden to suffer Umbria and the Marches to fall into anarchy, in order that Austria may be at ease in her Venetian wrong-doing, and Europe free from the anxious fear of coming wars.

To succumb to such counsels as these would be for Sardinia the height of folly as well as of cowardice. A general European war is infinitely more likely to be provoked by an attitude on the part of VICTOR EMANUEL which would plunge Italy into despair and encourage Austria to aggression, than by a determined Italian policy, even though that policy were pursued to the point of an open attack upon Venetia.

A war between Italy and Austria need not at all involve the rest of the Continent, for there is no Government of the first rank in Europe which could possibly take sides with Austria in such a contest. Prussia herself has openly abandoned the atrocious pretension formerly put forward by Germany, of a right to intervene for the protection of Austrian despotism in Venice, against Italian arms alone. And if the war which the Papal Government and its tool LAMORICIERE have forced upon Sardinia, in the Papal States, should light the fires of Venetian independence and precipitate a collision between the newly-risen kingdom of the South and the tottering empire of the HAPSBURGS, it is by no means easy to decide in advance to which side the balance of material power would decisively incline. Of the relative moral power of the two States in such a contest, there cannot for a moment a question be raised.

THE LATEST SOUTHERN SENSATION—THE WIDE-AWAKES.—It would be ludicrous, if it were not lamentable, to see how easily the people of the South are thrown into spasms of apprehension. One day it is the appearance of a squad of fanatics who are to set all the slaves free. Another it is the burning of a hay-stack, the discovery of lucifer matches, or a prevailing sickness in some locality, which is forthwith ascribed to strychnine.

The latest bugbear which afflicts our Southern brethren is our *Wide-Awakes*. No human being, probably, ever dreamed that the organization had any other object than the usual preliminary preparations for a political campaign. Every Presidential canvass has witnessed the formation of Clubs having precisely the same objects, and seeking them in substantially the same way. They are more numerous, better organized and more effective than ever before, it is true;—but that is simply because circumstances gave a more rapid growth and greater attractiveness to the organization. The convenience and neatness of their uniform, the pleasures and advantages of a military drill, and the picturesqueness of their torchlight displays, gave the movement a strong hold upon the imaginations of young men, who were thoroughly interested in the election, and were eager to enter into any scheme by which their services could be made most effective.

It will be seen by sundry extracts which we publish from Southern papers, that this organization is regarded as a vast military enrollment—embracing over 400,000 men, well drilled and ready at command to invade the South, or at the very least to march to Washington and put down any attempt that may be made to resist the inauguration of LINCOLN. Some of the Southern journals are quite eloquent in denunciations of such a formidable display of force, and treat the matter as only another evidence of the determined hatred of the South which animates the people of the Northern States!

It is quite useless here to characterize such talk as preposterous and absurd. Everybody knows that it is so. We hazard little in saying that no thought of such purposes ever entered the head of any number of the Wide-Awakes in any of the Northern States. Their intentions are perfectly pacific and honorable, and they could no more be induced to invade the rights or disturb the peace of a Southern State, than to rob a bank or sack a Northern town.

Yet these Southern denunciations supply a hint that may not be without its uses. If any portion of the Southern Fire-eaters really entertain the design of resisting the inauguration of a Republican President, the Wide-Awakes will constitute a most admirable body of men from which the authorities of the country can draw volunteers.

We do not anticipate, however, any such use for them. We shall be quite willing to intrust to the conservative men of the South the protection of the Constitution and the Union against their own fanatics.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.—A correspondent at St. Louis, whose letter we publish elsewhere, discusses the means of preventing disasters like that which happened to the *Lady Elgin*, and, in doing so, he makes some admirable suggestions. He points out the almost certain safety, in case of accident, to all on board a vessel built with water-tight compartments. A steamer, thus constructed, would not only stand a shock like that which destroyed the *Lady Elgin*, but it has been shown that one of her compartments may be entirely carried away and the vessel still be able to convey her passengers to port. Upon our over-crowded lakes, where dangers by collision are so imminent, it would almost seem to be the duty of a Legislature to insist that all passenger steamers should be constructed with bulkheads. At least there cannot be a doubt that an enterprising company starting a line of steamers, insured against the perils of collision, would be amply rewarded for their outlay, by the patronage they would receive from the public at large. If the *Lady Elgin* had possessed water-tight compartments, several hundred valuable lives would have been spared, and this fact should enlist for our correspondent's suggestions the attention they deserve.

Musical.

At the Academy last night the French cast of "Robert le Diable" was repeated to a handsome house, and received with the reasonable favor which attended its first performance. The South still predominates in the boxes, and Cuba was last night represented by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, Mr. CRAWFORD, who occupied a prosc enium box with his family.

At Niblo's to-day we have the repetition of PACINI'S "Medea," a genuine *prima donna's* opera, in which everything is sacrificed to the soprano. When that soprano, however, is Madame CORTESI, a tragic actress of a calibre now rare on the lyric stage, who can object to PACINI?

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST—HEALTH OF HAVANA GOOD.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Havana on the 23d, arrived at this port this morning.

The health of Havana was excellent for the season.

The sugar market continued dull at 8⅛@8¾ for No. 12 D. S. There was little doing in Muscovados, the stock being nearly exhausted. The stock of clayed sugars at Havana and Matanzas were 160,000 boxes, 30,000 less than same date last year. Exports for week ending Sept. 22, 13,867 boxes; since Jan. 1, 755,792 boxes, 10,392 hhds., of which 220,000 boxes, 9,758 hhds. went to the United States. MOLASSES—Muscovado and clayed very scarce. Of clayed there were 3,000 hhds. in Matanzas, none in Havana, price 3¼ rials.

FREIGHTS are low owing to dullness of Sugar market and continued arrivals; rates for Northern ports United States, $1 ₱ box. A charter of 1,700 boxes for Falmouth, and orders were taken at £3. Also, American ship *Young Republic* to load at Remedios for Boston at $6 ₱ hhd.

EXCHANGE—New-York, Philadelphia and Boston 60 days, 3¼@4¼ premium. London, 60 days, 15@15¼ premium. Paris, 60 days, 2¼@2¾ premium. New-Orleans, 60 days, 5 ₱ cent. premium.

We are under obligations to Purser EDEY for favors.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 28.

The steamship *Baltimore* has arrived from Havana 22d. She spoke 28th, lat. 32° 45', long. 77° 38', schooner *John S. Lee*, bound to Philadelphia.

FATE OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Gen. Walker Shot—Col. Rudler Sentenced to Four Years' Imprisonment.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 28.

The British war-steamer *Gladiator* has been quarantined. She has on board the remnants of Gen. WALKER'S army.

WALKER was shot on the 12th inst. Ten shots were fired at him amid the *cheers* of the natives. He was afterwards buried by foreigners, the natives refusing to take any part in the ceremony.

Col. RUDLER has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The DeGroot Award—The Attorney General's Opinion on which the Award was made—A Supplemental Opinion, Declaring DeGroot Entitled to Nothing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 28.

So much having been said in the public journals touching the lately-settled case of DEGROOT, the following copy of the Attorney-General's opinion, furnished exclusively for the TIMES, cannot fail to be read with interest, particularly in view of the fact that the case is yet to cut a conspicuous figure before the public.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 20, 1860.

SIR: In reply to the questions propounded to me by your letter of the 30th, in relation to the claim of WM. H. DEGROOT, under the joint resolution of June 15, 1860, I have the honor to say:

First: That Mr. DE GROOT is not entitled to be paid interest upon the amount expended by him in and about the execution of the said contract, either from the date of its cancellation, or from any other date. When an Act of Congress authorizes the payment of money out of the Treasury to a citizen, such Act is to be strictly construed, and unless it authorizes the payment of interest, either in direct words or by clear implication, nothing can be paid but the principal. Interest is never given by construction. The general phrase, "principles of justice and equity," which it has become so fashionable to introduce into all similar bills, does not enlarge the claim. Justice and equity will not give him one cent more than he is entitled to by law.

Second: Damages for the violation of a contract ought to be such as to put the injured party in as good a condition as if the covenant had been kept by the other. When a person enters into an obligation, he must not be allowed to make a profit by breaking it, and he who relies upon its performance must not be permitted to suffer loss from its violation. Where one agrees to do work for another at a stipulated price, he is compelled to carry out his agreement, though at a loss to himself if his bargain be a bad one; and where he has got an advantage in the contract, his right to the profit upon it is clearly vested, and cannot be defeated by the act of the other party without entitling him to such compensation in damages as will make him entirely whole. It will, therefore, be your duty to ascertain what the value of this contract was to Mr. DEGROOT, supposing him to have performed it fully upon his part, and to have been paid for it at the stipulated prices; but, in doing this, you must confine yourself strictly to those profits which would have been derived naturally, directly, and immediately out of this very contract itself. You cannot take into consideration any losses or gains which he would have suffered or made in consequence of any real or supposed connection between this and other collateral enterprises or business in which he may have been engaged. All damages of this last description are too remote, uncertain, and speculative, to have any influence upon your award. You can apply the legal standard by considering what DEGROOT might have consented to take for the transfer of his contract to another person with his rights and liabilities under it. Whatever that sum is, ought to be given him by the Government as a compensation for depriving him of his contract.

Third: The payments made to Mr. DE GROOT should be deducted from the gross sum which would otherwise be awarded to him on account of his whole claim.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

J. S. BLACK.

To Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Since the promulgation of the award by Secretary FLOYD, based on the above opinion, Judge BLACK has tacked about, and will deliver a supplemental opinion on Monday next, showing that parties not named in the resolution of Congress are entitled to damages, and that DE GROOT is entitled to nothing. This leaves Secretary FLOYD in an exceedingly awkward position, as his award, based on the first opinion, having been promulgated, and an order to pay DE GROOT been issued thereon, his functions under the resolution have ceased, and DE GROOT'S rights may have become so vested, that no power can stop the payment of the amount allowed.

Gen. HARNEY is still here. Separate and distinct charges and specifications, of the most serious nature, have been preferred against him by Capt. JORDAN, Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. WELCKER, Ordnance Department; Lieut. HODGES, Fourth Infantry; and Lieut. DE HART, Third Artillery,—the burden of which is "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "tyrannical use and abuse of authority."

My dispatch last evening relative to the call of the Russian and Spanish Ministers on the President, was so mutilated as to be rendered nonsensical. The paragraph should have read:

Baron STOECKL, in full court dress, called officially on President BUCHANAN to-day, and announced the birth of a Russian Prince, son of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. Senor TESSARA called at the same time, and announced the birth of a Spanish Princess, daughter of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER.

Company H, Second Artillery, now at Paola, Kansas, is ordered to return immediately to Leavenworth. Q.

SENATOR SEWARD IN KANSAS.

Speech at Leavenworth—Importance of the Struggle in the Territory between Slavery and Freedom.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Sept. 27.

Gov. SEWARD addressed a crowd of 5,000 or 6,000 people at Leavenworth, yesterday. He expressed gratification at the fulfillment of a long-cherished desire and duty he owed to the people of Kansas to visit them in their own homes. "I desire to speak to you here, where I have renewed the memories of the contest waged upon this soil. While I see around me broken implements with which that contest was waged by the aggressors under the plea of Popular Sovereignty, which left the people perfectly free to do as they pleased, subject to the Constiution of the United States, which they were perfectly free to interpret as they pleased, which the authorities at Washington had never been able to interpret to their own satisfaction or that of the American people. While Kansas is the youngest State, and least favored with political power, yet she is the most inflexible and most constant. The two richest States are New-York and Massachusetts, and they are so merely because they are the freest, wisest and most liberty-loving. The cause of all the interest I have felt in you has been merely this: that you occupy a pivotal position in the United States with regard to Freedom and Slavery. There is no contest nor difference on the subject along the line of the Northeastern States, for they are all for freedom; none on the line of the Southern States, for they are all for Slavery; but there is an external strife for the establishment of Freedom or Slavery in all the rest of the United States, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. If Freedom was to triumph there was no point where she could expect to meet the enemy, except the place where she has met it here. If you had been false, Slavery would have swept through the Territory of New-Mexico and the whole country to the Pacific. California was imperfectly secured to freedom, and with a compromise. You opened a new campaign here, and crowned it with a complete victory. Henceforth the battle is ended. Henceforth the free laborers from every land on the earth can pursue this onward path to the Rocky Mountains. You not only occupy a pivotable position, but this enterprise was attempted at a critical period.

In 1854 all guarantees of freedom were abandoned, and Kansas, that had for forty years been free from the footsteps of slaves, was pronounced as much of a Slave State as South Carolina. At this crisis, the people of Kansas appeared on the stage, reviled, despised and hated; they lifted the banner of liberty on high, and counteracted peaceably all the efforts made to subdue them. In three years they not only secured freedom in Kansas, but in all the Territories of the United States. No other one hundred thousand people have contributed so much for freedom as the people of Kansas. Before this people then, appearing for the first time, I bow myself, as I have never done before to any other people, in profound reverence; I salute you with gratitude and affection." Alluding to the drought, he said: "There will be no famine in Kansas, because there is wealth and credit enough to carry her through." If these will not do, he advises an appeal to friends in the East. Alluding to the "irrepressible conflict," he says the people of Kansas

settled it there in favor of freedom. In New-Mexico they tried to settle it in favor of Slavery, and found it impossible. He then reviewed the history of Slavery-extension at length, and said the territories must be reserved for the free labor of over-populated Europe. Missouri has lost this emigration; had she been wise, the population now in Kansas would have settled in her borders. She must look to Kansas for deliverance. She is made richer by millions by the settlement of Kansas by freemen." He concluded as follows: "Henceforth, if my confidence in the stability of the American Union wavers, I shall come here to learn that the Union is stronger than human ambition, because it is founded in the affections of the American people. If ever I shall waver in my devotion to liberty, I shall come up here to renew it under the inspiration of the sympathy of 100,000 freemen saved from Slavery. Henceforth these shall not be my sentiments alone, but the the sentiments of all men, who will come up to Kansas as they go up to Jerusalem. This shall be the Sacred City."

The Governor and party leave for the East to-morrow morning.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Arrival at Indianapolis—Great Mass Meeting—Mr. Douglas' Address—He Refuses to Answer Questions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived here at 8 o'clock to-night by a special train from Cincinnati, and was received at the depôt by a very large crowd of citizens and escorted to the Bates House. He speaks here to-morrow at the State Democratic mass meeting. At Lawrensburgh, Greensburgh, Shelbyville, and other places along the route, Mr. DOUGLAS made short speeches to crowds assembled at the depôts. Extensive preparations have been made for the demonstration to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Douglas State mass meeting held to-day, was the largest assembly of the Democracy held since 1856. The procession, composed of wagons, footmen bearing banners, &c., was about an hour passing a given point. Mr. DOUGLAS received the demonstration of the mass from an open carriage drawn by four white horses.

The most imposing feature of the procession was the young ladies' car, in which stood a young lady attired as the Goddess of Liberty. This attraction elicited praises and applause from everybody.

A desire to see Mr. DOUGLAS was manifested by men of all parties. His speech was of the same tenor that has characterized all his speeches during the present campaign. He spoke about an hour and a quarter. He refused to answer the questions propounded to him by the Indiana journal, saying they should send the same to their own candidate for an answer, before offering such to him. He alluded to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in severe terms, charging him and all those who sustained him as abandoning the principles of Democracy, and forsaking the same plank in the Cincinnati Platform upon which he and BRECKINRIDGE stood shoulder to shoulder in 1856.

The crowd is variously estimated at from thirty-five to a hundred thousand, including a large delegation from Kentucky.

New-Jersey Politics.

NEWARK, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Douglas Fifth District Congressional Convention met at Elizabeth to-day. Ex-Gov. PRICE presided. There was a stirring struggle for the nomination in the Convention, but finally NEHEMIAH PERRY, of Newark, was nominated, by a vote of 52 to 42. Mr. PERRY is a fusion man.

The Breckinridge and Lane Convention meets on Monday, and will indorse the nomination of Mr. PERRY.

Congressional Nomination.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Breckinridge Congressional Convention for the Eighteenth District was held at Anthony Hall at 2 o'clock to-day. MORDECAI MYERS, of Schenectady, was nominated for Member of Congress, and E. F. LOVERIDGE for Chairman of the District Committee.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Republicans of the Fifth District to-night unanimously nominated ANSON BURLINGAME for re-election to Congress.

R. A. CHAMPMAN, of Springfield, was to-day confirmed as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Fall of the Roof of a Republican Wigwam—Several Persons Injured, &c.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Sept. 28.

The roof of the Republican Wigwam, in the First Ward of this city, fell at 11 o'clock this morning, severely injuring several men. Two are not expected to live.

A boy fell through the hatchway of MARRIOTT'S rag-warehouse, in Market-street, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and was instantly killed.

A boy named FINNETTE was run over at the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt last night, and died in an hour from the effects of his injuries.

Loss of the Schooner St. Mary's with all on Board.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 28.

It is now positively certain that the schooner *St. Mary's* foundered on the night of the *Lady Elgin* disaster. One of her small boats drifted ashore Sunday last, a short distance north of this city. One body, supposed to have been lost on the *Lady Elgin*, has been identified as one of the schooner's crew. There were eleven persons, including the crew, on board the vessel. The vessel was valued at $6,000.

Wreck of the Schooner Caledonia.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Canadian schooner *Caledonia* with lumber, from Toronto for this port, went ashore in a gale this morning, below the fort, and will be a total wreck. The crew were saved. Other vessels are reported ashore down the lake.

The California Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The California Overland mail, with five through passengers and San Francisco dates to the 7th inst., arrived here this morning at 1½ o'clock.

Among the passengers is J. HORACE KENT, of the San Francisco *Press*, who is *en route* to Boston.

The Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line was to be opened to Los Angeles by the 20th inst.

Senator LATHAM and family were to leave San Francisco on the 15th inst., for Washington, by the Overland route. An extra outfit, embracing everything essential to their comfort and convenience during the journey, was placed at their disposal. They will proceed at easy stages, and expect to occupy forty days in reaching St. Louis.

A train in charge of a man named SMITH, from Decatur, Ill., was attacked by a party of Apache and Camanche Indians at Doubtful Pass. Seven horses belonging to the train were killed and others stolen.

The day following the same party of Indians attacked another train, and drove off one hundred horses.

Eight mules belonging to the Overland Mail Company were stolen by the Indians at Horsehead, near the crossing of the Pecos River. They were subsequently recaptured by the station men, who took them from the camp of the Indians by stratagem.

Two companies of mounted troops are reported *en route* from Salt Lake to Fort Brewster, on Membros River.

Nothing new had transpired in relation to the Arizona mines.

The suspected incendiaries are leaving Northern Texas in large numbers. About 300 wagons belonging to this class of men are now strung along the roads north of Red River. Their destination is said to be Kansas and Missouri.

The Overland Mail was detained one day on the Colorado desert, near Sacketts Wells.

The United States Court at Trenton.

TRENTON, Friday, Sept. 28.

The United States Court is still in session. The jury in the case of ELLIOTT *vs.* VAN VORST, rendered a verdict for the defendant. The Court then took up the ejectment case of VAN BUREN RYERSON *vs.* NEHEMIAH PERRY. All the petit jurors were discharged, except those impanneled in the above cause. This settles the question that JACKALOW will not be tried at the present term even if a bill should be found against him. The Grand Jury will reassemble next Friday, and will probably report a bill on the Saturday following. JACKALOW will then be brought into Court and charged with the indictment, and his trial set down for some day in January next.

Serious Railroad Accident.

TWENTY OR THIRTY PASSENGERS INJURED.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Sept. 28.

The train due this afternoon from the east on the Pennsylvania Railroad when about a mile east of Stewart's Station, near Greensburgh, met with an accident. One passenger car went over an embankment of eighteen or twenty feet, the top of the car parting from the bottom. From twenty to thirty passengers were injured, two or three seriously. The breakman, THOMAS STEVENS will probably die.

LATER.—Three passenger cars went over the embankment. Twenty passengers were injured, but none seriously.

THE PRINCE AT ST. LOUIS.

Inauguration of the Western Academy of Arts—Serenade by the Fire Department—Departure for Cincinnati.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Prince of Wales inaugurated the Western Academy of Arts yesterday afternoon, and was serenaded by the entire Fire Department in the evening. The Royal party left this morning by a special train for Cincinnati, highly pleased with the view on the Mississippi River and the visit to St. Louis.

THE PRINCE IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE BALL IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Executive Committee have issued the following circular to the members of the General Committee:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, No. 9 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1860.

SIR: It has been ascertained, by conference between the various Sub-Committees, that the money already subscribed for the ball in honor of the Prince of Wales will not be adequate to defray the expenses necessary to make it creditable to the City and the occasion. It is considered more expedient to provide for the deficiency now than at a later moment; and, after a full consideration of the various means of doing so, it has been decided to call upon each member of the General Committee for an *additional amount of thirty dollars*.

With this view I have the honor of submitting a subscription paper, which I respectfully request you to sign and return to me without delay. Believe me, Sir, with great consideration, your obedient servant. M. B. FIELD, Secretary.

Late Importations, &c.

We are now in receipt of our large importations, in the way of

COATINGS,
VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter wear.

They are the choicest selections to be found in the French, German and English markets.

We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of styles and fabrics to be found nowhere else.

All of which we offer at extremely low prices.

An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Gov. Pollock on Sewing Machines.

"On the recommendation of a friend, I procured, some months since, one of your Family Sewing Machines. My family has been most successful in its use, from the start, without any trouble or difficulty whatever in its management. My wife says it is a 'family blessing,' and could not be induced to dispense with its use—in all of which I most heartily concur."—*James Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.*

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Imperial Wine Bitters are without doubt THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, DEBIBITY, PARALYSIS, PILES, and FEMALE DISEASES. Depôt No. 78 William-st., New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales,

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.

Salt River Distilleries, established 1839.

We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for ladies at $3 50; house slippers, 75c. to $1. A large and extensive assortment of boots, shoes and gaiters for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and children, at moderate prices.

CAHILL & WOOD, No. 627 Broadway,
Between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 505 Broadway,

Approved alike by families, dress-makers, shirt-makers, gaiter-fitters, vest-makers and tailors generally, are the only machines that fully meet ALL the wants of the public. Send for a circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees. —This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cirebugh's Illusive Wigs and Toupees.—Light, durable, elegant and perfect fits. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail, 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Styles—Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.—Gentlemen's Hats of the Fall Patterns, uniting elegance of style with superior fabric, are now ready for examination and sale.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

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"Remarkable for its simplicity."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

Price $30. Office No. 508 Broadway.

Fall Styles Ready.

Gents' Hats and Caps, Misses' and Children's Beavers. The largest and most elegant variety in the City.

KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Under-Shirts and Drawers,

All sizes, every style, low prices—wholesale or retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.,
and No. 381 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

TRUSTY—VANSTEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Frank S. De Hass, JOHN HENRY TRUSTY, of Stockholm, Sweden, to MARY JANE VANSTEN, of this City.

ODELL—DONALDSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. J. A. Roche, MOSES G. ODELL to Miss HARRIET A., only daughter of the late Paschal Donaldson, Esq., all of this City.

HOLLISTER—INSLEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the Presbyterian Church in 13th-st., by Rev. Dr. Burchard, MAHLON W. HOLLISTER, of Pennsylvania, to AMELIA L., youngest daughter of Joseph Inslee, of this City.

HADLEY—MCSPEDON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. S. Chauncey, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, THOMSON R. HADLEY to MARY HESTER, only daughter of Thomas McSpedon, Esq.

MITRICK—HOBSON.—In White Plains, on Thursday, Sept. 27, at Grace Church, by Rev. T. S. Ramsey, Dr. H. G. MITRICK, of Brooklyn, to LAURETTA, daughter of Elisha Horton, Esq.

BOOTH—FERRIS.—In Milan, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Wm. R. Sayers, Mr. OLIVER H. BOOTH, of Poughkeepsie, to ELIZABETH P., daughter of John Ferris, Esq.

CLARK—HALL.—On Thursday, Sept. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. H. Sheldon, FRANCIS CLARK, of New-York, to Miss FANNY E., daughter of George W. Hall, Esq., of Rahway, N. J.

CROUSSE—GRIFFITHS.—In Fort Plain, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. C. E. Hewes, Mr. LORENZO CROUSSE, to Miss MARY E., daughter of William Griffiths, Esq.

MAGIE—BRANDT.—In Belleville, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Dr. Magie, Rev. DAVID MAGIE, Jr., of Bendham, N. J., to ELIZA RALSTON, eldest daughter of William H. Brandt, Esq., of Belleville.

SIMPSON—INGERSOLL.—At Lake Mohegan, on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. E. Roberts, of Peekskill, FRANCIS THOMSON to F. ADELE, daughter of Samuel Ingersoll, Esq.

DIED.

GRIFFEN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 28, ROBERT FLEET GRIFFEN, son of the late Jacob Griffen, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 317 East 10th-st.

NICHOLS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, Mr. HENRY NICHOLS, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 27, ELBRIDGE, infant son of George C. T. and Caroline H. Seaman.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 217 East 10th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock.

CARTER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 28, WILLIAM HENRY, youngest son of Thomas and Ellen G. Carter, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 227 Bowery, at 2 o'clock to-day, without further invitation.

HISCOX.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, JOHN EVERETT, son of David and Violetta Hiscox, aged 15 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 2d-av., between 85th and 86th sts., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RUTHERFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27 JAMES C. RUTHFORD.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 East 54th-st., on Sunday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOAG.—In Brooklyn, on Fifth Day evening, 9th month, 27th, SARAH H. HOAG, widow of David Hoag, in the 47th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of her brother, James E. Miller, No. 96 Pacific-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn, on Seventh Day afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, and at Amawalk meeting-house, Westchester County, on Second Day at 11 o'clock, A. M., the 1st of 10th month, where the remains will be interred.

HARDENBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 28, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Col. THEOPHILUS HARDENBROOK, aged 69 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Col. H. was a native of the City of New-York, and for the last forty years, and up to time of his decease, held the position of Master Cooper at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, respected for his strict attention to duty and the faithful discharge of the trust confided to him. His friends and acquaintances, the members of the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812, and the Masonic fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 118 Sands-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, Sept. 30. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ New-Orleans and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

COOPE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 28, MARY, widow of the late Edward Coope in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. W. Brodie, No. 66 Sands-st., on Sunday afternoon, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

KELLEY.—In Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, of inflammation on the brain, Mrs. MARY C., wife of Mr. William T. Kelley, and daughter of Dr. G. W. Rubey, of Westport, Conn.

☞ Albany, N. Y., and Westerly, R. I., papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—At Hyde Park, on Friday, Sept. 28, MARGARET LEWIS, widow of Maturin Livingston, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, Oct. 2. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hyde-park Station on the arrival of the 7:20 A. M. train.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 463, Sept. 28, 1860.
24, 41, 18, 57, 27, 62, 74, 68, 66, 17, 20, 29, 28, 55, 61

Class No. 464, Sept. 28, 1860.
33, 63, 11, 73, 56, 7, 72, 54, 6, 15, 24, 70.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 28, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")

The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also

W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE,
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes, to which we invite the attention of the public.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

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FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.

N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publisher LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.

Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

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SECRET ORGANIZATION
TO
ATTACK THE WIDE-AWAKES
ON THE NIGHT OF THE GREAT PROCESSION!

Copy of a warning letter sent to Inspector Carpenter. Grand expose in

THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
OF TO-MORROW.

Four cents, at all the News Depôts.

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UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Depôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York
F. & R. FRENCH.

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Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All deposits made on or before 10th October, draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

KITCHENERS AND RANGES.

The AMERICEN SAND-OVEN KITCHENER, a new and splendid Range, just completed, combining more useful improvements than any other range in the country. Also, the IMPROVED MORNING-STAR RANGE, suited for wood or coal, and the PIERCE RANGE, for sale by

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The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.

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TO POLITICAL CLUBS.

LANTERNS of all kinds, shapes, sizes and colors, in tin, brass or copper, furnished at short notice. Also, RUBY BANNER LANTERNS to head parades.

WELLS & AIKMAN, No. 281 Pearl-st., New-York.

$40. PARKER-SEWING-MACHINE. $40
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD.

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JOHN MAYHER.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.

R. W. BENEDICT, No. 228 Water-st., corner Beekman.

PLATED TEA-SETS, 6 PIECES FOR $30. —Some new styles very rich TEA-SETS, six pieces for $30—usually sold for $35. A general assortment of fine Plated Ware at equally low prices, at the old stand (30 years in one place) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 161 Times Office.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.

The Public Opening of the WOMAN'S LIBRARY OF NEW-YORK will take place on MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 1, at Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, No. 545 Broadway.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, the President of the Board of Trustees, will preside, and will present a statement of the condition and prospects of the Institution.

Addresses will be delivered by
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
AND
HON. JAMES T. BRADY,
on the importance and duty of furnishing for women the same means and advantages of Education which are now enjoyed by men.

FURNITURE.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES,

Of every variety of style, both PLAIN and RICHLY CARVED, a part of which are from new and original designs; also, furniture of every description, ready made or to order, all of which will be warranted equal to any manufactured in this City, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

J. M. DOE & CO.,

Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., four doors east of the Bowery.

DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS, &c., &c.,

In plain white or richly decorated
FRENCH CHINA,

For sale in great variety.

Also, sets painted to order, with Coats of Arms, Crests, or Initials. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
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We are now opening at our UP-TOWN SHOW-ROOM,
NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST., (UNION-SQUARE,)
A fine assortment of entirely new styles of
FRENCH FIRE GILT CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c.,

Manufactured expressly for this establishment. Parties in search of choice goods will please call and examine the above; also, our MIRRORS and BRONZES.

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GAS FIXTURES: GAS FIXTURES!!

The attention of buyers of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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Three Cents per copy.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS

Is, that there is something for everybody in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, and only 3 cents per week.

WHAT DOES THE TRIBUNE SAY?

It says (Sept. 20)—"The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is a very handsome new paper of 10 quarto pages. It is not only very handsome, but very interesting, and filled with matter well suited for family readers."

WHAT THE EVENING POST SAYS.

It says (Sept. 21)—"The first number of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL promises well. A wise discrimination is made in this attempt to suit the public taste, and we do not find the trashy, sensational style of writing that has of late become painfully prevalent in some of the so-called literary journals. The *Household Journal*, we are informed, is backed by capital, and has every prospect of achieving permanent popularity."

WHAT DOES THE "TIMES" SAY?

It says (Sept. 22d:—"The Household Journal is exemplary in typography, abounding in fresh and original matter, and, what is of especial moment, characterized by the utmost purity and salubrity of tone and taste. The publishers, in offering this budget of wholesome novelty, achieve an additional triumph in presenting it at the low price of $1 50 a year."

WHAT DOES THE "SUN" SAY?

It says (Sept. 24th)—"A glance at the Household Journal moves us to note that it is one of the most tasteful periodicals in appearance that we remember seeing. Its promises are high and pure, its contents are extremely varied, instructive, and entertaining, and its energetic and liberal business enterprise bespeaks determination to succeed. It is as cheap as can be—we hope not cheaper—and will pay the buyer well."

WHAT THE "HOME JOURNAL" SAYS.

Referring to the Household Journal, it says (Sept. 29:)—"Its pages are devoted to information, amusement, and domestic economy, and in every respect the paper adapts itself to that purity and morality of tone which will make it a favorite in the family circle. In this particular it will differ from some of its cotemporaries, which are filled with a kind of writing that necessarily excludes them from every honest and intelligent household. This journal, in its form, general appearance, and the reading matter it contains, is deserving of commendation. Many of the original articles are admirable, and the editorial department evinces a scholarly mind. We cordially welcome this new candidate for literary honors to the world of journalism, and wish it all prosperity."

THE OCTOBER NUMBER NOW READY,
OF THE
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
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THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
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APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS:

I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to Time Tables, &c.
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III.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—Our Railways and their Prospects; Railway Statistics—The Magnitude of Interests Involved; The New Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railway; Railway Enterprise in Arkansas; The Wheat and other Crops of the United States; Mississippi and Missouri Railway; The Railways of the West; English Railway Statistics; Marietta and Cincinnati Railway; Benefit of Railways; New-York and Erie Railway; Baltimore and Ohio Railway; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway; Prosperity of Georgia Railways; Memphis and Charleston Railway; Railways in Tennessee; Alabama and Mississippi Railway; Florida Railway Grants; Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railway; Southern Pacific Railway; Pittsburgh and Erie Railway; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; Pennsylvania Railway—Coal Burners; Dayton and Michigan Railway; The Trade of Virginia; Virginia and Tennessee Route; Cleveland and Toledo Railway; New-York Central Railway; Chicago and North Western Railway; New-Haven and New-London Railway.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—Do They Ever Think of Me at Home; The Stranger, or a Daring Adventure; Small-pox in a Railway Car; Mrs. Dobbs, the Sympathising Woman; Knowing Too Much; Visit to a Phrenological Room; A Western Court Scene; Hoosier and Yankee—Steamboat Conversation; Important to Shavers; A Smart Boy; The Irish Soldier.
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The most valuable tonic and medicine in all cases of complaints connected with the stomach or the nervous system, and since more than thirty years acknowledged to be

BY FAR, BY FAR, BY FAR,

The best stomach bitters ever introduced.

For sale by grocers and druggists generally, and with a liberal discount to the trade by the agent.

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We are prepared to HEAT public and private buildings with HOT WATER or STEAM in the most substantial manner, at low prices. Estimates given for work in any part of the country, by

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

PAPER HANGINGS AT AUCTION.—A large lot, of every quality and style, will be sold without reserve, at No. 15 Murray-st., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, See future advertisements.

NEW BOOKS.

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LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,
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THE HOUSEHOLD OF BOUVERIE;
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THE WOMAN IN WHITE. A Novel. By WILKIE COLLINS, author of "Antonia," "The Queen of Hearts," "The Dead

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In reply to various inquiries, Mr. FITZGERALD TASISTRO, whose rehearsals of Shakespeare's Plays from memory have been so highly eulogized by the Press of New-York and the adjacent cities, begs to inform the managers of lyceums and other literary institutions throughout the country, that he is ready to receive proposals for the delivery of his dramatic entertainments during the ensuing Fall and Winter season.

Mr. TASISTRO being the inventor of an entirely new system for acquiring a perfect knowledge of any language with a

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will be happy at any time to attend classes which may be formed either for the study of the French, Spanish or Italian languages, or by foreigners for the purpose of perfecting themselves in English, especially as regards the art of speaking correctly and with fluency.

Mr. TASISTRO having been the official translator and interpreter of the Government at Washington for several years, and therefore fully versed in all the intricacies of legal phraseology, likewise offers his services as translator of foreign languages, especially to the proprietors of leading newspapers, who necessarily require expedition as well as accuracy in the rendition of foreign news into English on the arrival of every European mail.

Address the advertiser, care of Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, Booksellers, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 19 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

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PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages.
Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
New-York—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
Brooklyn—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.

The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 1,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

A perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.

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MISS HAVENS

will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the city, will begin on the 13th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The next term will begin on Monday, Oct. 1. A final examination for admission will be held at the College on Friday, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock, on which day also students absent from, and deficient at, the concluding examination in June last, and candidates for admission who were conditionally received at that time, will present themselves for examination.

CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

MRS. LEVERETT,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,

ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Kahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

conducted as a private European family, EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES' ACCOMPLISHMENTS, and also to afford a home for those who desire to pursue their studies under eminent artists in New-York City, without being subjected to the ordinary rules and restrictions of boarding-schools.

EVERY-DAY LESSONS (fifty in the quarter,) adopted as the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus apply to Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900

Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH BRIDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 824 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—

Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; EDWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE

Banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes by *Hallenbo*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by other of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND ARTEAGA'S

French day and boarding-school, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Complete course of studies. French, Spanish and German taught without extra charges. New scholars admitted only under 14 years of age. Juvenile Department under Mme. LESPINASSE'S care.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—

No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 830 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS R. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND

Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET

the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Anson & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON,

Conn.—Location healthy. Every effort is put forth to make the pupils comfortable, happy, and to instruct. The mode of instruction is thorough and practical. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal. AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN

September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 28th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

HOBART HALL, NO. 28 WEST THIRTY-

SEVENTH-ST., for the Christian education of young ladies. Boarding and Day Scholars, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL,

French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 24-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS

respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND

English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, No. 17 EAST

18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

J. B. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL

reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN

their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 2 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,093 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 625 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

NOTICE. — COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL

SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

NEW-YORK.

The ensuing term of this Institution will commence at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, the 3d October next, and continue until the middle of May thereafter.

The instruction will be conducted by
Prof. DWIGHT, in Municipal and Commercial Law;
Prof. LIEBER, in Political Science;
Prof. NAIRNE, in Ethics;
Prof. ORDRONNAUX, in Medical Jurisprudence.

Four prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded at the end of the term to the four students of greatest excellence who shall have attended all the Professors.

Terms, $75 in advance, admitting the students to all the Lectures and to the use of the Library, which has been much enlarged.

For further particulars, apply to CHARLES KING, LL.D., at the College, 49th-st., to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned, members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 435, 437 and 439 FIFTH-AV.

TUITION:

Collegiate Department	$30 per quarter.
Academic Department	$15 per quarter.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.	
Advance Class	$12 per quarter.
Primary Class	$8 per quarter.
Infant Class	$6 per quarter.

The usual City charges are made for tuition in the languages, and branches of Female Education not included in the English Course proper.

All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal,
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., No. 437 5th-av.
President.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERARY SOCIETY FOR LADIES.

FRENCH LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY FOR GENTLEMEN.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT

Begs to announce the opening of the above Societies for 1860-'61, and to call the general attention to the advantages they offer to ladies and gentlemen fond of literary pursuits, or anxious to improve or keep up their knowledge of the French language and literature.

For circulars, terms of subscription and full particulars apply at the Professor's Rooms, No. 563 Broadway, New-York, or No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NAZARETH HALL,

NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.

The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.

TERMS—$50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $10 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.

Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS' BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,

NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 884 Broadway.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.—The public are hereby informed that Evening Schools for both males and females will be opened at the school-houses herein designated on MONDAY, Oct. 1, for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending Day School. Experienced and well qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Parents, guardians and employers are earnestly requested to cooperate with the Executive Committee on Evening Schools in their efforts to secure the attendance of those for whose education these schools were established, by affording those in their employ the requisite time to be prompt at the opening exercises of the school, and by otherwise encouraging their attendance. They will thus improve the condition of very many who only require an education to render them valuable citizens, and whose only means of obtaining it are through the medium of the Evening Schools. Applications for admission must be made at the school-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.

MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	School Houses.
1.	No. 29, Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4.	No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
5.	No. 44, Corner North Moore and Varick sts.
6.	No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7.	No. 31 Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8.	No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome.
9.	No. 3, No. 40 Morton-st., near Hudson.
10.	No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11.	No. 36, Ninth-st., near Avenue C.
12.	No. 37, Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
12.	No. 39, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
12.	No. 43, Manhattanville.
13.	No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14.	No. 30, Baxter-street, near Grand.
15.	No. 35, Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
16.	No. 11, Seventeenth-st., near Second-av.
17.	No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.
18.	No. 50, Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19.	No. 18, Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20.	No. 33, Thirty-fifth-st., near Ninth-av.
21.	No. 49, Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22.	No. 17, Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22.	No. 51, Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	School Houses.
1.	No. 29, Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4.	No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
6.	No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7.	No. 31, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8.	No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome.
10.	No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11.	No. 15, Fifth-st., near Avenue C.
12.	No. 37, Eighty-seventh-st., Yorkville.
12.	No. 43, Manhattanville.
12.	No. 39, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
13.	No. 34, Broome-st., near Sheriff.
14.	No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.
15.	No. 35, Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
16.	No. 11, Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17.	No. 19, Fourteenth-st., near First-av.
18.	No. 50, Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19.	No. 18, Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20.	No. 33, Twenty-eighth-st., near Ninth-av.
21.	No. 14, Twenty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22.	No. 17, Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.

Also,

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.
(Males and Females.)

School House No. 5—Laurens-st., near Broome.
School House No. —14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

An additional term of Nine weeks will commence on Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

ANDREW L. BYRNE,
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JAMES MARRINER,
JARED A. TIMPSON,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1860.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH

and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MESSRS. V. de COURCELLE & J. R.

LOVEJOY'S French English and Classical Day and Boarding School for boys of from four to fourteen years of age, opens on the 17th inst., at No. 242 West 23d-st. A separate and fine class under Mrs de Courcelle's direction is ready to receive also young Misses; and Mr. C. will continue to give private French lessons either at his house or that of the pupil. In order to realize how fast the French language is learned by the pupil, under Mr. C.'s tuition, apply to Messrs. Berry & A. Mears, No. 21 West 16th-st.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL

reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING

AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 43 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND

FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 226 West 26th-st., is now open. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received on reasonable terms. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING,

N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR

Boys, No. 852 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG

LADIES—Academic year commenced Sept. 17.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND

French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,

Now in its forty-first year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. To meet urgent demands for increased accommodations, the school building has been considerably enlarged during the vacation. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus ensure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for College or business.

Circulars containing full particulars, the names of numerous references, and strong commendatory letters from prominent clergymen and others whose sons have attended the Institution, may be had at the school. Parents who wish to secure for their sons the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to call.

As new classes are now forming for beginners in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, and book-keeping, the present time is most favorable for entrance.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMS takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.

A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. Y. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TOOD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE.

MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction, so that in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $50. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 1926 6th-av., second floor above 13th-st., New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.

JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CONN.

The Fall Term opens Sept. 24. For circulars, apply to Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; of Dr. Weisse, a Professor in the school, No. 30 West 16th-st.; or of the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.

No. 293 Clinton-st.,
WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.
Experienced Teachers in each Department.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

$120 PER YEAR. | COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.)

Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 34th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.

Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—W. H. DISBROW has the honor to announce that his Evening Class, for instruction to gentlemen, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 1, and continue each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The Lesson Evenings, for ladies and gentlemen, for exercise riding, commence on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, and continue each TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. A band of music will perform on those evenings. The Day School, for ladies, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. CHARRUAUD RETURNS THANKS FOR the liberal encouragement he has been favored with during the last twenty-eight years in his profession, and respectfully announces to his patrons and friends that, having been compelled to give up his rooms, No. 54 East 13th-st., in consequence of the too great care and fatigue attending such an establishment, he intends to devote his time in giving instruction, in families, to classes of eight, twelve and sixteen pupils. Applications for hours and circulars can be made at No. 148 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFFRMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, Grammar, Conversation, taught by a new and successful method. Private lessons. The highest references given. Address Mr. MALEZIEUX, No. 146 East 14th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 17th.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROOKLYN, BETWEEN the hours of 4 o'clock Monday evening and 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, a small black-morocco POCKETBOOK, containing over $2,000, as follows: Four notes on the Bank of the Interior, Albany, of $500 each, and about $200 in small notes. Apply at No. 7 Warren-st., New-York, up stairs.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONday evening, Sept. 24, an embroidered POCKET HANDKERCHIEF, edged with lace, with the initials S. F. B., worked in the corner. Also, a tortoise-shell EYEGLASS, has been mended at the hings. Also, a pearl-colored GLOVE. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 8 East 14th-st.

LOST—IN GOING FROM NO. 157 HENRY-ST., Brooklyn, to No. 39 Wall-st., New-York, (stage from ferry,) a DIAMOND PIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with O. O. POTTER, No. 39 Wall-st.

LOST—A LADIES' GOLD ENAMELED WATCH and CHAIN in passing yesterday (partly by omnibus) from 37th to Grand-st., by way of 5th-av. and Broadway. A liberal reward will be given on leaving it at No. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

FOUND—IN A BROADWAY, BLEECKER AND 2d st. stage, on the 27th inst., a small package of DRY GOODS. The owner can have it by calling at No. 443 East Houston-st. and paying for this advertisement.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin-lined for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

WHO IS SETH JONES?

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid by a young woman, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do waiting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 101 West 24th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid in a first-class private family. Can do up ladies' muslins and fluting, or would do plain sewing. Excellent references from first-class families; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 74 3d-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can get good City references from her last place. Call at No. 193 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; would be willing to do housework for a small private family; 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and nurse is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress and nurse; good City reference from her last place. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., 1st floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of City reference; is fully competent, willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, and to assist with the washing; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen from 9 to 5, at No. 239 West 35th-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as good plain cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 188 12th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in anything that is required; has four years' reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or as regular waitress; is fully competent to fill either situation; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 277 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; is fully capable of either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman with first class City reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Marion-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation for a girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or to assist in the washing. First class references given. Call at No. 220 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as Chambermaid and laundress, or as good plain cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 24th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 15th-st., front basement, near the 6th-av.

A

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SPAN OF HORSES AND ENGLISH PHAETON.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a superb span of long-tail, bright bay Horses, 7 years old, each of great beauty, style and action; warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every respect, and believed to be as elegant and fine a span as any in the State.

ALSO,

A superb English Park Phaeton, built to order by Aldertest, No. 67 Long-acre, London; has been used but a few times, and is as perfect as new.

ALSO,

An elegant silver-mounted Harness, made by Trainor, to order, in his best manner, as good as new. Also, elegant blankets, whips, &c., &c.

The whole to be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a superb turn-out, the above offers an opportunity never before met with. The whole establishment can be seen at the stable of Mr. Reeves, No. 14 East 19th-st., until the day of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of household furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in crimson satin, damask, green and gold brocatelle, fancy reps, &c., rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, card tables, lounges, bookcases, bureaus, arm chairs, rockers, dining chairs, sofas, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, cornices, shades, lace curtains, elegant pier mirrors with console tables, medallion velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues and goods now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT NEWBURGH.—Supreme Court sale in partition.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on the premises at Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, without any reserve eight splendid building sites for first-class country seats, belonging to the estate of William Thayer, deceased, without reserve. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Esq., Referee. The property is situated two miles north of the Village of Newburgh, on the bank of the Hudson River, and each parcel commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country for more than thirty miles. There are two lots of 13 acres each, two lots of 8 acres each, one of 2¼ acres, one of 7 acres, one of 10 acres and one of 17 acres, comprising river, mountain and inland scenery. The view is said by competent judges to surpass anything on the Hudson River. The lot of seven acres contains a vineyard of about 1,000 Catawba and Isabella grapevines in full bearing. The ten acre lot has a stone farm house and barn, and a large orchard. The seventeen-acre lot has a never failing stream of water through the centre. The premises are surrounded by the splendid country seats of Warren Delano, Jr., J. Burton, G. A. Elliott, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Page, W. H. Edwards, F. Deming and others. As the view is superior to any on the river, in a first-class neighborhood, easy of access, and the land in the vicinity yearly increasing in value, an opportunity is offered to persons seeking a fine location for a country seat on the Hudson River which may never again occur with equal inducements. Title perfect. Terms—Purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st November, when the deeds will be delivered. Maps of the property can be obtained from the Auctioneer, or of John S. Thayer, Esq., at Newburgh. Trains leave Chambers-st. every day at 7 o'clock, and 3.30 P. M. Fishkill opposite. Steamer leaves foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock each day, and the *Alida* at 8½ o'clock, arriving in time for the sale. Can return by steamer or railroad at almost any hour after the sale. The steamer *Thos. Powell* leaves every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, foot of Jay-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st. Household furniture: Consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatelle; rosewood etageres and escritoires, centre and side tables, with marble tops; rich reception and arm chairs in rosewood and satin; French plate pier and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatelle window curtains, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, English Brussels carpets, solid roswood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, beds, bedding, mattresses, blankets, cover-lids, pillows, bolsters, &c., rich dining-room furniture, English oil cloths, stair carpets, rods, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, stoves, refrigerators, &c.

Also, an invoice of second-hand carpets, consisting of royal, axminster, velvet, medallion, wilton, Brussels, ingrain, and three-ply carpets, various sizes.

ALLEN STEVENS, Auctioneer.

ALLEN STEVENS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 145 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., all the elegant household furniture of the richest assortment in the City, comprising one costly rosewood piano-forte, two solid rosewood parlor suites covered in French satin brocatel, rosewood centre and pier tables, etageres, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels carpets, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, Turkish chairs and lounges, China and glassware, 300 yards of ingrain carpets, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, bolsters, pillows, &c. Sale rain or shine.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS TO THE TRADE.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 3 and 4, at 9 o'clock A.M. precisely, at No. 15 Murray-street, near Broadway, New-York, a large and general assortment of rich wall papers, French decorations, gold and velvet papers and borders, including a variety of low-priced satin papers blanks, &c. The sale is peremptory, without reserve, and without regard to weather, and the goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers. Catalogues ready and the goods on view on Tuesday afternoon.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—J. H. BURLEY will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, feather beds, mattresses, stoves, carpets, bedding, kitchen-ware, &c.

GOULD & BANKS, Attorneys.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A. R. THOMPSON WILL sell the remainder of the household effects of the late Mrs. Riley, widow of the late Thomas Riley, of the Museum Hotel, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 Varick-st., corner of Beach, without any reserve.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE REASON WHY

THE STORE OF THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st., New-York, is constantly THRONGED WITH CUSTOMERS, IS BECAUSE HE HAS

The Largest Stock of TEAS in the City.
The Largest Stock of COFFEE in the City.
The Largest Stock of WINE in the City.
The Largest Stock of FLOUR in the City.
The Largest Stock of SUGAR in the City.
The Largest Stock of PROVISIONS in the City.
Because he keeps the best quality of GOODS, and
Because he sells lower than any other house.

Mr. AGNEW has an immense cash capital at his command, which enables him to take advantage of the market at all times.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, UP-TOWN FAMILIES, HOTEL PROPRIETORS, RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS, And others, who purchase in large quantities, can effect a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent. by purchasing at the popular low prices for which the

HANTON TEA WAREHOUSE

Has such a world-wide renown.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Goods delivered free to all parts of the City.

R. S. & G. SEYMS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in choice TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRUIT, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES OF THE FIRST QUALITY. For sale on the most accommodating terms, at No. 223 Main-st., first door South of Centre Church, Hartford, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF SOAP AND CANDLES.

TALLOW bought; GREASE and ASHES collected and taken in exchange for Soap. Factory, No. 883 Main-st. Orders left at their store, No. 223 Main-st., for Hard or Soft Soap, will be promptly attended to.

BLAIR & WYETH'S LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depôt. No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN,
NEW JERSEY.

The above house will be kept open during the Winter, for the accommodation of those who desire fine shooting, as Schooley's Mountain abounds in game of various kinds. WILLIAM SHARP, Proprietor.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE **SMITHSONIAN HOUSE!**

Broadway, corner Houston-st., New-York. Having all the appointments of the best hotels—clean rooms, good fare, prompt attendance and moderate charges.

SAML. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, "The Mansion House," Little Silver, with stabling, barn, out-houses, furniture, &c., and about four acres of land. For particulars apply on the premises. Access by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, foot of Robinson-st.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN RECently furnished, with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen, including gas, baths, &c. Gents wishing rooms at a moderate price would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT DARK brown horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, sound and kind, with long tail and mane; a splendid saddle horse for a lady. Inquire at No. 5 Worth-st., near Hudson.

WANTED TO RENT—A STABLE IN THE neighborhood of Madison-avenue, one with two stalls and room for three carriages; no cellar stable. Address Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at the carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—PRICE $3,000—A profitable manufacturing business, requiring little or no capital, established five years, and has paid an average profit of $3,000 a year. A good chance for a party that will be satisfied with above amount. Every instruction will be given. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 247 *Times* Office, with real name and address.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-class established piano-forte manufacturing business, a partner, having from $5,000 to $8,000 capital, and with experience of the business. Unexceptional references given and required. Address MUSIC, Station A Post-office, No. 129 Sprung-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—One of the prettiest and most substantial of its class; location on a beautiful leading avenue, and a short distance by the cars to the ferries. No incumbrance and a good title—$4,300. Terms accommodating. Built four years ago for the present occupant, whose wife, from long affliction, is unable to attend to domestic affairs. The house contains two parlors and extension, kitchen and range, a fine cellar, store room, large pantries and 7 bedrooms, gas fixtures, force pump, warm air, &c. A beautiful garden and well flagged yard. Part possession may be had now, with Winter fuel laid in, or full possession in May next. Inquire of C. E. FROST for a few days, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY and high basement house, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th av., opposite the residence of Hon. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer; has recently been put in thorough order throughout, and contains all the modern improvements, three rooms deep; house 25x65; lot 25x103 feet. Will be sold very low, with or without any part of the furniture, and possession given at any time owing to the removal of the owner to the country. Can only be seen by permit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3, Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW IN BROOKLYN—THE three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st. Has Ridgewood water, (hot and cold,) stationary washtubs, water-closets, bath, range, bells, speaking-tubes, gas throughout, and all modern improvements. Has just been put in complete order. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FIVE THOUsand acres choice Iowa lands for sale or exchange for merchandise. These lands are located in Central Iowa, and are of the best quality; title clear of incumbrance. Best City reference given. Address J. A. W., care of F. Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, in De Kalb-av., adjoining Stillman-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, just finished. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO, No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, AND IN quantities to suit purchasers, about 50 acres, or eight entire blocks, situated between 3d and 7th avs and 54th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, within 30 minutes' of New-York. For maps, &c., inquire of L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 86 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-st., near Broadway, the new four-story stone front house, 25x60; lot half the block; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 106 West 44th-st. G. W. CAMPBELL.

MICHIGAN PROPERTY WANTED.—PERsons having Michigan property they wish to dispose of for cash, will find it to their interest to call or address CHICKERING & CO., Real Estate and General Agents, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN 39TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., a four-story, brown-stone house, with walnut stairs and doors, and all the improvements for a good house. Inquire on the premises.

J. W. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED.—THE first-class 4-story and basement brown stone house, completely furnished throughout, will be sold on favorable terms, or let to a first-class tenant for the Winter. Apply at 26 East 35th-st., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the three-story house No. 31 East 24th-st., one door from 4th-av.; house is about 23 feet front, with a large yard attached. Apply to ROBT. FALCONER, No. 490 Broadway.

CHICAGO.—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT mansion will be exchanged for improved or unimproved real estate in Chicago. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 22 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., Dorchester stone-front, four stories high, basement and under cellar finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WILLIAMSburgh—Two new 2-story and basement brick houses, finished in the best style, on Lee-av., between Division-av. and Wilson-st. Inquire at No. 138 South 6th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses No. 123 Madison-av. and No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story and attic high-basement house, on 7th-av., near 15th-st. Terms easy. Inquire of F. A. SNIFFEN, No. 539 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES ON 39TH-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Nos. 89, 91 and 93. Price $6,000 each. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

STORES TO LEASE.—ONE FIVE-STORY marble, 25x97 feet, above Canal-st., adjacent to Broadway, will be finished by April 1 next. Five to ten years at $5,500 per annum.

One to be rebuilt, 25x140 feet. Ten to twenty years at $4,500 per annum.

One marble, on Broadway, above Bleecker-st.

One corner, in Bleecker-st.

Also, thirty parcels of lots for sale, twenty brown-stone houses, two furnished houses, and two store lots, with loans. A. BEEBE & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BRICK buildings, Nos. 93 and 95 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The buildings are three stories high, 35 feet in width, well and substantially built, and well adapted for the rectifying, furniture, or any manufacturing business. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, 10 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance-way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, with or without the furniture: the present occupants, man and wife, would not object to board with the family. Immediate possession given if required. Inquire on the premises, No. 34 Pike-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING-house No. 289 2d-av. The furniture, or any portion of it, will be sold if desired, also the gas fixtures and fuel. Possession immediately. Inquire of ABNER LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 859 Broadway, in good repair, suitable for business club, or family; a most eligible location. Apply to Prof. D. LAGROIX, second floor, back room, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st., two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A fine suite of offices in the new marble building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. Possession at once. Inquire in same building of G. C. & M. GIBBS.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS, SOCIETIES, &c.—THE second floor, corner rooms, with eight front windows; also, small rooms on the fourth floor of No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.; entrance spacious.

JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place, also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front high-st op-house No. 128 West 39th-st., with gas fixtures; possession immediately if desired. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 70 West 45th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., will be let low to a first-class tenant. Inquire on the premises at 9 to 10 A. M.

TO RENT—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, newly furnished, in a good neighborhood; $100 a month. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT House, three rooms deep, No. 268 West 20th-st., just painted. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND FRONT basement; also, furnished bedrooms, at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 3d avs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

FARMS.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT TWO hundred acres of the finest land in Cayuga County in good condition, and beautifully situated on the Lake Shore. It is part of a large fruit farm, the principal orchards of which are reserved; but the portion offered includes the farm-house and barns, and 3,000 thrifty young apple and pear trees of the best varieties. Price $100 per acre for the whole, or $100 to $800 for selections. Apply at the *Journal of Commerce* Office, No. 91 Wall-st., New-York City, or to RICHARD HALE, on the premises, Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y.

FARM IN ORANGE COUNTY FOR SALE.—This farm consists of 64 acres, with choice young fruit trees, well watered, and good stone fences. The house modern built, containing ten rooms. Barns and out-houses nearly new. Suitable for a genteel family residence, as well as for farming purposes, being highly productive. Apply to A. W. FRANCIS, No. 429 Broadway, or to Mr. JOHN HIGHAM, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE IN WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County, 40 acres, good buildings, plenty of fruit, splendid view of Long Island Sound for miles; the above is situated 1¼ miles south of the village, and will be sold cheap. E. P. LAWRENCE, No. 249 7th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LEASE for two years, the high stoop house No. 117 2d-av., thoroughly and handsomely furnished. The house is in perfect order, and replete with every convenience.

LLOYD W. WELLS.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months to two years, below 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; house 20x55, three rooms deep; furniture new and good. Possession at once if desired. Apply to FIELD MOLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SECOND-HAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of Singer's best make, quite new, in rosewood case, will be sold cheap. Apply at the office of *Our Musical Friend*, No. 458 Broadway, up stairs.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, wholesale and retail. H. B. WALTON & CO., Agts. 433 B'way.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly Bank of the Hudson River, distant from New-York 90 miles, and containing 174 acres of land. The premises occupy a bold and commanding promontary, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Roundout Kill at the south west, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and water views varied and beautiful. Water frontage is ample, and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes partly through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. The lawns are deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Lands of best quality, and garden remarkable for its productiveness. Situated in a most healthful region, in the midst of superb river and mountain scenery, and surrounded by a refined and elegant neighborhood, this property affords as well a home to those seeking retirement, as occupation to the more actively disposed. Terms easy. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, the owner, on the premises, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counsellor, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

SPLENDID SITUATION FOR SALE, SITUATE in the village of Meredith, Delaware County, N. Y., 10 miles from Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, (now building,) and 6 miles from the County seat; dwelling large and handsome, suitable for a gentleman's residence, hotel or high school, (particularly for a ladies' school, there being none such within 70 miles,) or for a Summer resort. Climate salubrious and perfectly healthy, and locality full of beautiful scenery. Will be sold with or without the attached farm of 300 acres, (80 acres wood.) The farm is admirably adapted for grazing, and under good cultivation and productive; well watered and fenced, and large orchard. Farm-house and good outbuildings. Neighborhood good. Churches, Post-office, stores, &c., convenient. Title indisputable and terms easy.

Also, a good farm of 200 acres, a part adapted for cranberries, adjoining above, for sale, or to exchange for City property.

Inquire of J. A. LAW, on the premises, or of S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York City.

A VALUABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—A beautiful country seat and farm, a short distance from the City, in a delightful and healthy region, commanding an extensive prospect of land and water. On the place is a fine large mansion, in excellent order, replete with conveniences for a large family, and surrounded with the usual appurtenances of a gentleman's residence. The barns and other out-buildings are extensive, with a farm-house at a convenient distance. There are several orchards, with large gardens, greenhouse, grapery and choice fruit of every variety grown in the climate. The owner has given his personal attention to the careful cultivation and improvement of the place for years. Possession given immediatly, as the owner is making arrangements for foreign travel.

For further particulars, as to terms, &c., address HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE and lot up town, eight finely located lots, in two parcels of four lots each, situated at Claremont, Hudson County, N. J., 1¾ miles from the Jersey City Ferry. These lots are located on Bergen Heights, and command a fine view of the Bay and Sound. Omnibuses pass by the premises every few minutes during the day, and the new railroad now in course of completion, will run direct through the place. This is one of the most accessible and pleasant locations around New-York. For further information, Address J. B., Box No. 3,359 General Post-office, New-York. N. B.—No agents need apply.

FOR SALE.—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 8 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is now under cultivation to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood-Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence at Yonkers, three-fourths of a mile from depôt—2½ acres. House and out-buildings in complete order; grounds handsomely laid out with large garden; abundance of fruit, &c. Will be sold or exchanged for a desirable residence in Brooklyn well located. Inquire No. 2 New-st., basement.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HILL—A MODERNbuilt house, (12 rooms,) stable, and two or more lots of land, finely situated on the main road, convenient to the horse cars to Jersey City. Fine shade trees, shrubbery, &c. A genteel home, in an excellent neighborhood, at a small expense. Lowest cash price, $4,000. Address Box No. 937 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage residences, farms and villa sites—a great variety—fine views, beautifully situated, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M. No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FIRST-class new brick cottage and nearly two acres of ground, with garden plot, fruit and shade trees in abundance, fine river view, and near the depôt. Terms favorable. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT COTtage-house, and farm of 30 acres, well improved handsomely located in a pleasant village, about 70 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Commence in New-York, Sept. 29.
In Brooklyn, Oct. 2.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season—one, the Quadrille Stirienne, especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall. All the modern dances will be taught in one course of lessons. The new Minuet Quadrille, dedicated to the Prince of Wales: a published description may be had by applying at the Academy. Classes are now forming: Ladies at 3 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday afternoons; Gentlemen at 8 on Tuesday and Friday evenings: Misses and Masters on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The opening Soirée on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 8 P. M.

Send for a circular or apply as above.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALESTHENICS.—Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR reopen their well-known rooms, No. 65 West 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., No. 20 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is now open. Mr. T. will be pleased to accommodate parties who may form classes at their residences, in private schools, or at either of the Academies. Call for circulars.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Classes are now open. Days of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays (afternoon and evening.) All the modern and approved dances taught. Apply as above.

FERREROS DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A meeting of the Corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. Let every Veteran be present as they may hear some interesting news about their scrip for clothing. By order

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
ABRAHAM COLEMAN, Sec. A. W. JONES, Col.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—THOMAS W. VALENTINE, Esq., will address the TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Importance of Union among Teachers.* All friends of education are invited to attend.

HENRY W. DUNSHEE, President,
GEORGE F. WICKES, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

GREAT AND TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT in billiard table cushions.—We still live, and sell the best cushioned table in the world. Second-hand tables for sale. Please call and examine, or send your orders by mail. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY ME for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of the party or parties who cut my billiard table cushion in my warerooms. W. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 636 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 80 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS residence on 5th or Madison avs., below 40th-st., over 35 feet in width, with a stable annexed; a corner property preferred; any party holding such a property, and who wishes to dispose of it, either by renting or selling at a fair and liberal market value, will find a customer, if the property is such as is desired. Address Box No. 3,707, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WORTH about $150 a month, between 4th and 6th avs. preferred. Address J., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

POLITICAL.

TORCHES. TORCHES. TORCHES.
COLORED SIGNALS, LANTERNS, &c.
Orders for 100 or 5,000 promptly filled at the lowest prices, by WILLIAM PORTER,
No. 252 Water-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY, imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT, Agent of A. Guinness, Son & Co., No. 127 Pearl-st.

THE EVERGREENS.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for two Trustees, to fill the places of Messrs. James M. Seabury and Saml. E. Johnson, whose term of office expires, will take place on MONDAY, Oct. 1 next, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M., at the office No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn. By order of the Board.

F. B. STRIKER, D. D. WINANT and HENRY SEEBERT, } Inspectors of Election.
JOHN BENNETT, General Agent.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country.

The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABRIQUETTES, Jr.,
No. 263 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT BY GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MADAME BAILLOT, PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, will resume, Oct. 1, her lessons to young ladies, who, having already some knowledge of music, require an eminent teacher to finish their musical education, and to obtain a brilliant, masterly execution.

Mme. BAILLOT, care of Prof. A. Baillot, No. 563 Broadway.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,

and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORT

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Address of Presidential Message Passed—Miscellaneous Business.

Views on the Status of Rector, Vestry—New Canons—Amendments Proposed and Adopted—Debate on the Bishop Elected or.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock. Morning prayer was said by Rev. Mr. Baker, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Hempstead, Long Island.

At 10 o'clock the Right Rev. Bishop Potter commenced his Address, which, owing to his recent voyage to Europe, is necessarily brief. It was listened to with deep attention by the Clergy and Laity, and is as follows:

Brethren of the late Convention of this Diocese: In relation to letter of pastoral direction, to which I refer for information, I have only to say that I have endeavored to discharge the duty enjoined by the Canon, and to comply with the wishes of the Convention. Whether I have succeeded in the attempt, others must judge. I have, at least, the satisfaction of having done my best.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter then delivered the following Address:

"I cannot refrain from observing (and I am sure I shall be responded to by many) that a hearty response in every bosom that has a hearty sympathy with Royal Highness the youthful Prince of Wales in the visit of his Royal Highness to the United States of America, in any case; it is required by five votes, that the two orders shall be united in a body to deliberate in one chamber, and in the manner hereinafter prescribed. Such appeal shall not call in question the decision of the Court as to matter of fact, except that in case the finding shall appear clearly against the evidence, a new trial may be granted. The United States Advocate may appeal at any time within three months from the rendering of the decision of the Court, by giving notice in writing to the Clerk of the Court, and to the party in whose favor the decision was rendered, of his intention to appeal, and to bring up the case for review by the Supreme Court of the United States, and to give a good and sufficient bond to the party in whose favor the decision was rendered, with sureties to be approved by the Clerk of the Court, conditioned to prosecute the appeal with effect, and to pay all costs and damages which may be awarded against the appellant by the Supreme Court. Upon the appeal being perfected, the Clerk of the Court shall transmit to the Clerk of the Supreme Court a certified copy of the record and proceedings in the case, and the Supreme Court shall thereupon proceed to hear and determine the appeal, and may affirm, reverse or modify the decision appealed from, and may order a new trial, and may award costs to either party, and may issue execution therefor, as the Supreme Court may think just; but no writ of error shall be allowed, or appeal taken, except as herein provided.

"Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall appoint a Clerk, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and shall receive for his services such fees as may be established by the Court, not exceeding those allowed to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for similar services, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the Court may require.

"Sec. 3. The Supreme Court shall appoint a Crier, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and shall receive for his services such fees as may be established by the Court, not exceeding those allowed to the Crier of the Court of Appeals for similar services.

"Sec. 4. The Supreme Court shall appoint a Reporter, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and shall receive for his services such fees as may be established by the Court, not exceeding those allowed to the Reporter of the Court of Appeals for similar services.

"Sec. 5. The Supreme Court shall appoint a Marshal, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and shall receive for his services such fees as may be established by the Court, not exceeding those allowed to the Marshal of the Court of Appeals for similar services.

"Sec. 6. The Supreme Court shall appoint a Messenger, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and shall receive for his services such fees as may be established by the Court, not exceeding those allowed to the Messenger of the Court of Appeals for similar services.

"Sec. 7. The Supreme Court shall appoint a Librarian, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and shall receive for his services such fees as may be established by the Court, not exceeding those allowed to the Librarian of the Court of Appeals for similar services.

"Sec. 8. The Supreme Court shall appoint a Stenographer, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and shall receive for his services such fees as may be established by the Court, not exceeding those allowed to the Stenographer of the Court of Appeals for similar services.

"Sec. 9. The Supreme Court shall appoint a Janitor, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and shall receive for his services such fees as may be established by the Court, not exceeding those allowed to the Janitor of the Court of Appeals for similar services.

"Sec. 10. The Supreme Court shall appoint a Janitor, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and shall receive for his services such fees as may be established by the Court, not exceeding those allowed to the Janitor of the Court of Appeals for similar services.

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Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDA SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

OUR DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON.

Capt. Meigs and the War Department—He Refuses to Hand Over Half a Million to Mr. Floyd—The India Rubber Patents.

GHOSTS GOING INTO THE LOBBY BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The grounds of quarrel between the Administration and Capt. MEIGS are various and of long standing. But the confidence reposed in him by Congress which was evinced in the act of appropriation for the Washington Aqueduct was his unpardonable sin. The first stroke of Executive vengeance was the attempt to humble his pride by placing Capt. BENHAM over him. This vindictive proceeding was in direct violation of the act of appropriation, which requires that the work on the Aqueduct shall be executed on the plan drawn by MEIGS, and under his superintendence. To place another officer in charge of the work, as the Engineer-in-Chief, while still conceding to MEIGS the nominal title of Superintendent, is to mock the lawmakers, and to insult the officer to whose skill and discretion they intrusted the work.

But the act of appropriation not only required that the work should be executed on the plans heretofore submitted by MEIGS, and under his superintendence, but the money ($500,000) was to be paid out *by him*. The immediate cause of the removal and transfer of this officer to Florida has sprung from this clause in the appropriation bill. On his responsibility to the law, he has refused to pay certain claims upon the Aqueduct Fund, which have been decided to be just by the inevitable Secretary of War. MEIGS refuses to pay them, and the Secretary punishes his contumacy by removing him from the charge of the work, and sending him to Florida to superintend the construction of Fort Jefferson. The Secretary insisted that he should turn over the Aqueduct Fund to Capt. BENHAM, but MEIGS refused to comply with this demand, and promptly returned it to the Treasury. It remains to be seen whether the Secretary of the Treasury will honor the drafts of Capt. BENHAM or the War Department upon this fund, which the letter of the appropriation requires to be paid out to Capt. MEIGS. The refusal of Mr. COBB to pay the money, except on the order of the latter officer, will spoil a good many golden dreams, and perhaps put a stop to the work on the Aqueduct.

Among the claims which are sanctioned by the Secretary of War, and which Capt. MEIGS peremptorily refused to recognize, are those of two men, MCCULLOUGH and WHITLOCK, for superintending one or two laborers, whose business it was to superintend the Aqueduct while the work was suspended for want of appropriations. MEIGS, as I am informed, protested against the employment of these men, on the ground that their services were unnecessary; but the Secretary of War disregarded his remonstrance. Their claims are for salaries of $1,500 each. What the unfortunate Irishman, who was the victim of this double superintendence, charges for his services, I am unable to learn. But since it took two men at large salaries to watch him, it is fair to presume that the labors of the son of Erin were herculean.

It is also said that Capt. BENHAM, who retains his place as the superintendent of certain fortifications in progress at Sandy Hook, and who makes a weekly visit to this City, brings in a bill of traveling expenses to and fro, amounting to about $50 per week, besides hotel bills, which will run it up to perhaps $60. This item of expense, which is a mere incident of the scheme to frustrate the will of Congress, and punish MEIGS, would cost the Government about $3,000 per annum, and Mr. FLOYD demanded that it should be paid out of the Aqueduct Fund. MEIGS refused to pay it, and denied the right of the Secretary to interfere.

The McGuffy claim for pipe-laying on the Aqueduct was another ground of difficulty between the Secretary of War and Capt. MEIGS. I am not now acquainted with the particulars, further than that Mr. FLOYD insisted upon the payment of the claim, and that MEIGS refused to pay it. It amounts to between seven and eight thousand dollars.

The claim of NEILSON for the water taken from the Potomac, and a claim for land condemned, are also outstanding against the Aqueduct Fund, and amount to $150,000 at least. Capt. MEIGS regards these claims as exorbitant, and resists them. The Secretary of War, it is said, favors their payment. If allowed, they will, together with the others alluded to, and others not alluded to, swallow up a third, if not half the appropriation. The removal of MEIGS would be a godsend to the lobby, but for the contumacious act of remitting the fund to the care of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Like other Gentiles, I have never taken an absorbing interest in the literature of the spiritual world, and have regarded the time spent in such studies as worse than thrown away. But a casual dip into the Covode report satisfies me that the spirit-rappers are not the impracticable dreamers and visionaries which a perverse and gainsaying world takes them to be. If they "call spirits from the vasty deep," it is for the gratification of no merely idle curiosity, but their agency is made use of in promoting the substantial and material interests of life. In a word, the agency of spiritualism has been engaged by those eminently practical men of the world, the lobbyists and claimants on the bounty of Government. This interesting fact is brought to light by the testimony of one WM. H. SHORE, who was examined before the Covode Committee on the 2d, 4th and 5th of June. Whether this witness is a descendant of JANE SHORE, of Cheapside, I am unable to say, but if that should turn out to be the case, the circumstance would enhance the value of his testimony upon a question involving ghostly revelations. SHORE, according to his own account, is a reporter for the Press, and was employed during two or three sessions of Congress to lobby through the Chaffee India-rubber Patent.

During the last session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, he was paid ten dollars per week by HORACE H. DAY, *for saying nothing against* the patent. At former sessions he had been paid or promised a fee to aid it directly, and in the meantime, having quarrelled with DAY, he used the advantage of his knowledge of the merits of the case thus acquired, to extort black-mail for his silence. This sharp practice proves that SHORE has no mean qualifications for the lobby, and that he is a person likely to be posted as to its operations. From his inside stand-point he testifies that an alliance offensive and defensive was formed between the English Lecompton swindle and the Chaffee patent, and that the genius of Mr. HORACE H. DAY not only enlisted the lobby, but a corps of Spiritual mediums in behalf of his bill. SHORE testifies that a Mrs. BRANCH, who has since, by marriage, become Mrs. COREY, was to receive a contingent fee of $1,500. She was a Spiritual medium, and, says the witness, "Mr. DAY employed everything that he could 'in the heavens, on the earth, and in the waters under the earth,' to help him." The witness adds, "I do not think that Mrs. BRANCH had anything to do with lobbying; *her duty was merely to give Mr. Day the advice that she got from the other world, to aid in the Chaffee patent.*"

The witness, SHORE, also mentions a Miss GOULD, a Spiritualist, and a Mrs. SARAH J. WHITMAN, a Spiritual authoress of celebrity. They were with Mr. DAY, aiding him by their advice or by their revelations, but deponent could not say what fee they were to have in the matter.

The fact having been established that the English-Lecompton swindle and the Chaffee India-rubber patent were leagued together, nothing is fairer than to assume that there was a perfect union of forces, material and spiritual, and since the Old Public Functionary is known to have staked the fate of his Administration upon the success of the Lecompton swindle, it becomes an interesting subject of inquiry how much of the secret service fund was paid out for ghostly incantations.

Washington is not a theatre-going community, but I am pleased to say that the Cooper Opera troupe met last night with a decided mark of the public approbation, considering the fact that so many of the wealthy and well-to-do classes have not yet returned from their Summer wanderings. Miss MILNER in the "Daughter of the Regiment" elicited universal applause. She was well sustained by the troupe.

OBSERVER.

THE UNITED STATES FAIR.

A Question of Pedigree and Prerogative—Sudden Death of a Trotting-Horse—A $500 Premium for the Cane-mill—Self-raking Reapers—A Hint for Nurserymen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

If the Eighth National Fair has done nothing else for the country, it has at least been productive of one remarkable discovery, for which it, or rather one of its officers, has a fair chance of general notoriety. Col. JOSIAH W. WARE, of Virginia, is an old gentleman of high respectability, and famous as a breeder of Cotswold sheep. He has also been, in his time, a fancier of thorough-bred horses, it is said, but at any rate possesses such qualifications, in that respect, as to have been deemed a proper person to make Chairman of the Judges on thorough-breds. After the Fair was opened, Messrs. W. E. MILTON and GIBSON MALLORY, both of Kentucky, and the latter President of the Louisville Agricultural Society, arrived and applied to enter some of their splendid colts by *Lexington*, the great racer. Imagine their dismay on hearing from Col. WARE that he regarded the world-renowned horse as not of pure blood, for *Alice Carneal*, his dam, was of "dunghill" extraction on the side of her dam, and of course could not give any of her progeny a clear and unsullied pedigree, however much thoroughbred *Boston* may have been. The natural consequence followed, of course: the gentlemen from Kentucky sent their stock home again, and quickly followed them, leaving Col. WARE and the Society to their own reflections. This is the first time, I presume, that the pedigree of brave old *Lexington* has been called in question, and it occasions great indignation among all the breeders from Kentucky and other States, who are attending the Fair. When the circumstance reaches our relatives across the water, as it inevitably must, there will not only be indignation, but a contemptuous pity felt for a National Society which would suffer such a decision to be made, and not overrule it. If *Lexington* is not thorough-bred, the Turf Registers and other authorities must all be at fault, and one thing is pretty clearly proved, viz.: That it is better, or at least full as well, to breed from mongrels as from thorough-breds, for *Lexington* has made the fastest time on record, and his colts have frequently won stakes from numbers of horses of absolutely pure blood. Col. WARE was disposed to revoke his decision, after the Kentuckians had ordered their horses back to their stables, but it was then too late. One of *Lexington's* sons, *Planet*, is entered, and will soon compete for the $20,000 stakes on the Fashion Course, against *Congaree* and *Daniel Boone*, unless the Judges on Long Island may decide to rule him out, on the strength of Col. WARE'S precedent, which is not very likely.

The precarious nature of trotting-horse property was exemplified yesterday, in the sudden death of the old horse *Zack Taylor*. He was from Kentucky originally, I believe, but was yesterday the property of Mr. ASHLEY, of New-York State, who had changed his former cognomen to the more euphonious one of *Bayonne*. The old horse was being driven on the track, and, being pushed beyond his strength, probably ruptured a blood-vessel, for, when at headlong speed, he stopped short, reared, pawed the air an instant, and fell dead upon the ground, and was gathered to his fathers at the ripe age of eighteen. These unfortunate and unexpected deaths are of not unfrequent occurrence, and are not confined to second-rate horses, for sometimes the very best of them come to their end with such suddenness, when apparently in the full bloom of health.

The merits of the large sugar-cane mill and engine alluded to in one of my previous letters, have been so well appreciated by the Southern planters here, that a Committee of them waited upon the President to-day, and presented a letter announcing that they had subscribed the sum of $500, to be given as a voluntary premium to the Niles Works for the mill, in addition to the silver medal offered by the society. The notice was signed by Mr. C. W. POPE, in behalf of his friends from Louisiana. This is a very generous compliment, but well merited, for the mill and engine can hardly be surpassed in respect to workmanship and efficiency.

The inventor of the machinery for making oil from cotton-seed was to have had it in operation to-day, and I have, therefore, refrained from giving it a special notice in the hope of seeing it at work. Owing to his attention to the onerous duties of Superintendent of Machinery in Power Hall, Mr. FEE has been unable to attend to his own affairs, and the heavy press is still left lying on the ground in one place, and the hulling will stand idle in another. The cotton seed is enveloped with an elastic hull or covering, to which the lint or "staple" adheres. The "gin" separates the lint, and leaves the seed, and the object of Mr. W. R. FEE'S invention is to press out the oil contained in the seed, and leave the meal compressed into flat cakes. The oil is very excellent for purposes of lubrication, as well as illumination, and the pressed cake is broken into bits or ground into meal, and fed to stock with great profit. The planters have heretofore either thrown their seed into the river to get rid of it, or used it as manure on their lands.

The quantity annually produced in this country is said to amount to many thousands of tons, and the value of the oil which may be saved by the use of this machinery is represented at millions of dollars. Mr. FEE'S hulling mill consists of a grooved cylinder, which, being revolved, rapidly strips the hull from the meat by rubbing them against a semi-circle of grooved iron; and the meats are put into bags and pressed by hydraulic power until the oil runs out, and the cake is left dry and hard. There are two sizes of the apparatus made, one for manufacturers, and another, and smaller one, for the single planter. The inventor is an intelligent mechanic living in Cincinnati, but for some years resident in the Southern States, where he saw the great need, and set about supplying it. So did WHITNEY, in his day. Will FEE'S fees be no larger than his? I think not.

Ever since JEARUM ATKINS, the bedridden cripple, astonished the world in the production of a machine for raking grain off the platform of the reaper, the wits of our inventors have been at work to discover a shorter cut to the desired end. It was found in practice that the "artificial arm" of ATKINS was not always to be depended upon, as it sometimes worked well and sometimes worse. Nowadays—for instance, at this fair—the farmer may see a dozen or more contrivances for getting the cut grain out of the way of the falling grain. There is WALTER AWOOD'S machine, which consists of an iron scoop-rake traveling all around the platform, and swooping off the sheaf at regular intervals. Another man has alternately a rake and a round stick revolving on a shaft, the former removing the grain and the latter knocking a new lot down for the rake to remove. WILSON has a series of arms, to the end of each, at right angles, is attached a common three-tine hay-fork; the arms are caused to revolve horizontally by means of a cam which is worked from the main wheel. HAINES, of Illinois, has an endless apron, which travels sidewise and carries away the grain as fast as it is cut. SEYMOUR & MORGAN have a single iron-handled rake, which is worked by a cam, makes a sweep forward, raises, descends upon the fallen grain and sweeps it off backward and to the side by a semi-circular motion. These are only a few specimens of a great host of contrivances for accomplishing the great end and aim of the harvester, and it is curiously instructive to watch the annual display of new contributions to this department of invention. The American farmers are, apparently, if not actually, a lazy set of dogs. It seems as if they were disposed to have everything in the farm done by machinery. Here, in the implement tent, we may actually see a plow with wheels and a seat for the driver, who thus is enabled to mount his rustic chariot and do his daily task to the tune which he whistles to while away the hours, or while he sits at his ease and reads the NEW-YORK TIMES. The practice of riding the hay-rake was long ago established, and so, too, there are seats on harrows, field-rollers, potato-diggers, and, of course, on reaping and mowing machines. If things go on at this rate, to what pass will not our grandchildren arrive? Decidedly the tendency among our farm-laborers is toward individual proprietorship, and every year as these wonderful labor-saving machines and implements are made more complete in function, there is less and less in the way of the industrious foreign immigrant who looks longingly to his establishment on land held in fee-simple.

There is a new feature in the arboricultural adornment of these Fair grounds, which commends itself to the attention of nurserymen. Some nurserymen, desiring to exhibit specimens of evergreens, deciduous trees, shrubs and flowers of various kinds, having obtained the requisite permission from Mr. Secretary POORE, cut beds in the green turf into fanciful shapes, and set out their specimens with professional taste. The trees thus planted were preserved throughout the show in the very best manner, and, being exposed to the full view of the thousands who strolled that way, the business cards and labels tied to the trees became a most excellent means of advertisement. How much the beauty of the grounds was enhanced by this impromptu adornment may readily be imagined.

The show of flowers is good, but not what Cincinnati gardens might have contributed if there had been better feeling between the Horticultural and National Societies. I might attempt to unravel the knotty dispute, and get matters to rights before the public, but refrain, from a disposition to believe with Solomon, that "he that passeth by, and meddleth with strife belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears." The principal exhibitors in the flower department are Messrs. WM. HEAVER, JOSEPH COOK, FRANK PENTLAND and THOMAS KNOTT, the latter of whom shows one hundred varieties of the dahlia and seventy of the verbena. Mr. HEAVER has the finest collection of flowers on exhibition, and COOK the best cut flowers.

The Fair virtually closed this evening, although there is to be a trot between stallions for a prize of $600, and one or two more of minor interest. The exhibitors have removed the greater part of their machinery and implements, and the stalls, stables and pens are well nigh emptied of their recent quadruped-al tenants. Taking it all in all, the eighth annual Fair cannot be called as successful as some of its precursors. The receipts will probably foot up to about $18,000, which is not much more than half as much as those at Chicago last year, but about the same as at the Richmond Fair in 1858. There is a likelihood of there being enough to meet expenses, but only a vague prospect of any surplus being added to the $5,000 previously in the treasury at Washington. There has been great mismanagement in postponing the announcement of the location at Cincinnati until a very few days prior to the opening; and this, together with the misunderstanding with the local Committee, and the quarrels of that body with prominent citizens of Cincinnati, placed the Secretary and Society under a load of embarrassment from which it was impossible to escape unhurt. It is to be hoped that hereafter these mistakes may be avoided, and the powers of the Secretary, as General Superintendent, may be amplified and more fully defined.

Our Rural Festivals.

NOTES OF A CORRESPONDENT AMONG THE COUNTRY FAIRS.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

To-day, the advertisement gives me to understand, the Oneida County Agricultural Society commences its Twentieth Annual Fair. The clerk of the weather has not exhibited a very flattering display of anxiety to make the affair a pleasant one. He has concluded to overlook the festival of the Oneidas in his commendable desire to benefit the crops. The goddess, who is supposed to preside over Fairs, might, however, be disposed to adopt the language of the rheumatic ryhmster who protested against a "wet spell," and in his grief exclaimed,

"I'm not a crop; not I."

If anybody infers from the above that it has been raining hereaway—that is the very idea. It has. The heavenly reservoirs have been mercilessly opened; the rain has come down in torrents; the "gently gliding" Mohawk has been driven to "get high;" smaller (and less celebrated) streams have been playing the dickens with bridges and things; and the Fair ground here has been soaked beyond redemption—at least this week. I left Utica and made a journey to the grounds this afternoon, and I found a sad state of things. The ground is called the Butterfield Fair Ground; I should call it the Marsh-field ground, if I were to regard the "fitness of things," for, to all intents and purposes, the ground is at present a swamp. The dove that went out from Noah's Ark on a vain search for land, could not have found greater difficulty in twining up a dry spot on which to rest his feet, than the visitor to these grounds to-day.

When the elements see fit to be unpropitious, Fair managers, in common with the rest of mankind, have no alternative but to lay back their ears and submit. I did not expect to see much of a show, in view of this state of things, and I never was less disappointed in my life. The gates were open to whoever chose to go out and in; a few loafers and policemen walked lazily about; a few carts drove to and fro with articles for exhibition to-morrow (if it don't storm;) a few carpenter-men tinkered unambitiously on the "preparatory measures;" and the whole aspect of affairs was dreary in the extreme.

But it was my business there to visit the various departments, and tell the TIMES readers what they had to show.

The grounds are old, and, in pleasant weather, very handsome. They comprise, I should judge, thirty or forty acres of undulating grass land, on which there are the following buildings: A business office, which is a dwelling-house when there is no Fair; a tumble-down rookery, which serves as a dining hall; a big barn, full of lumber and carriages, with doors safely nailed up; a small row of stock-sheds; a principal exhibition hall; two additional temporary ditto; and an old and well-seasoned judge's stand. The race course is a mile long. It has been recently plowed up to make it better, and the result is, nothing could be worse. *Flora Temple* would find it hard work to do a mile inside of three minutes on such a track, in your correspondent's opinion, for it is muddy in the extreme, and the mud is sticky in the extreme besides. The Butterfield ground was originally constructed for a race course, and I believe there was a time, five or six years ago, when it was in fine trim for that purpose. The exhibition halls are all open at the sides; there is not an inclosure on the ground where fancy articles, flowers, &c., can be safely exhibited; for if a gale should come up, everything would be swept before it, as there is nothing to break the force of the winds that would roar in at the open-sided halls and sweep across the treeless fields.

I understand quite well the reason why the County Society of the wealthy and beautiful County of Oneida, have to use such grounds as these. The same jealousy that I have noticed as prevailing in Cayuga, Jefferson, and in fact almost all Counties, is here a monster of even more than ordinarily hideous mein; and not only are town-fairs abundant in different parts of the County, but the County Fair is driven to and fro, year after year, between Utica and Rome, and has in consequence no grounds of its own, as it should have. The Fair ought to be permanently, located at either Utica or Rome, (Utica, I should say,) and then provide itself with a good ground, erect on it substantial buildings, inclosed on all sides, and thus have a "local habitation" as well as a name.

Mr. B. F. TAYLOR, the poet-editor of the Chicago *Journal*, did not err when he placed Utica in the heart of what he called the "Garden of America." There is no finer agricultural district—no more intelligent and well-educated class of people—no better or more ardent Republicans—than here in Oneida. So is it the more discreditable in Oneida that her Fair does not take a far higher position—does not exhibit more substance, and be looked upon as of more importance.

I visited the various departments, and found they had *nothing* to show that I need mention. But the reader will understand why. No donbt the exhibition will be a very fine one, indeed, when it gets under way; I know it has often been such in past years; but if the weather-clerk before-mentioned, should turn the wrong stop-cock on the scene, and let drive with a stiff "blow-out," the Oneida County Fair would be blown out like a farthing rush-light. S.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Condition of the Territory—Denial of the Reported Revolutionary Project to Form a State.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, Sept. 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to contradict a statement, made by a Kansas letter-writer, in your semi-weekly paper of the 4th inst. The statement is, that there is a purpose in Kansas to start an independent State Government under the Wyandotte Constitution. Now, Sir, this is not true. There is no such purpose. The Wyandotte Constitution itself interdicts such a movement, by providing that the Government under it shall take effect only on the admission of the State into the Union. We never heard of such a thing here until we saw it in your NEW-YORK TIMES. If any project of the kind is in contemplation, it is kept so much of a secret as not to be known by anybody. I can assure you that our people have no idea that an "independent" State Government would do them any good. Has it not been agreed, on all sides, that such a thing in a Territory is "revolutionary?" The people in Kansas are no longer in want of "revolution;" they are in want of pork and beans. "Popular Sovereignty" is dead! Do not all the political parties in the country agree that the Government of the United States "must deal with Popular Sovereignty" in the Territories as *rebellion?* Have we not already fully treated this matter? Witness the Topeka State organization. Why did Col. SUMNER march to Topeka on the 4th of July, 1857, with his command of U. S. troops? What sort of a match was "Popular Sovereignty" for a thousand dragoons? It could not stand for a moment; but was scattered, in less than three minutes, in every direction, over the prairies. In fact, it was done to death with less than three hundred dragoons. From what I have seen, I am free to say, that I do not believe that Popular Sovereignty can stand against *our* dragoons. DOUGLAS and Democracy denounced the Topeka movement as *treason* of the deepest dye; and ran after REEDER and the rest of them with a rope to hang them as high as Haman! while the leaders of the Republican Party trembled from head to foot; and sent agent after agent to the Territory to beg the people for God's sake to desist, or they would be crushed out, and all would go to everlasting smash together. Both parties—*all* parties—united to put down "Topeka," because it was "revolutionary." "Popular Sovereignty," forsooth. It is the broadest joke of the nineteenth century. No, Sir! we have had quite enough of that sort of thing. We will try everything else. Give us a touch of State Sovereignty, if you please.

What our people want now is admission into the Union. It is all we are trying for, at present; it is all we are going to try for until we get it. Admission, it is true, may not cure all our wounds. It will not probably counteract the effect of the drouth. But it will give security to property—to say nothing of life—under the law, and develop public improvements. Security to property will give confidence to capital, and improvements will give work to idle hands. Capital will then flow in from abroad, and labor will find employment. As to the drouth, Mr. HYATT, it is hoped, will take care of that, at an early day. With the State in the Union, improvements progressing, money coming in, farms and town-lots in demand, our people will go to work resolutely,—the soil will yield its wonted abundance, and a reign of prosperity will cover the land. How much better is this than the "great principle of Popular Sovereignty."

The bill for the admission of Kansas has passed the House of Representatives, and is pending in the Senate. I cannot see that anybody in Washington can make anything by keeping it longer in the background. I, therefore, think that it will be brought forward, and passed, early in the next session. Our population is now demonstrated by the U. S. Census to be over 100,000. It is, in truth, 125,000; and was, six months ago, over 150,000. Let us hope that our public men are done gambling with the fortunes of more than a hundred thousand fellow-beings, and will leave Kansas to take her regular course in the future.

Very truly your obedient servant,

M. F. CONWAY.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Lady Elgin Disaster—How to Prevent Similar Casualties—Railway Improvement—The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railway—A Ride Over the Prairie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

There are a few matters out West besides politics, singularly enough, and I venture some traveling notes and reflections on various subjects of permanent interest.

In the first place, there is no reason to suppose that the *Lady Elgin* disaster will not be repeated. That vessels will collide in storms and fogs—that they will sink when full of water—that they will burn up when set on fire—that men will be both careless and reckless—and that hundreds of lives will be sacrificed every few months from causes which can be absolutely prevented, is simply to say that the same causes produce the same effects—a rule which may generally be relied on. There is some excuse for not making iron vessels where the cost of iron is excessive; and it is quite possible to isolate the causes of conflagration—and, indeed, to stop a conflagration in its early stages. A little system, and a plenty of fire-pumps that will work, (a rare kind of pumps on steamboats,) are all we can hope for at present, on our inland waters. But when such a hole is torn in the side of a vessel as was torn in the side of the *Arctic*, or of the *Lady Elgin*, a city water-works engine could hardly keep the ship above water, and practically no power within her can save her—she must and will founder; and in the inevitable confusion of the moment, many lives will be lost. But when a vessel is divided into water-tight compartments properly constructed, one of them may be not only torn open, but carried away, without danger to those remaining; what is left will float with its load of life till relief comes. Bulkheads are not expensive. They could hardly be made to cost a thousand dollars in a first-class steamer. We never heard of a collision which would have sunk a ship thus appointed. Without bulkheads a lake or sea steamer is perfectly and absolutely unsafe; with them, the most fearful accidents are well-nigh impossible. And in face of the deliverances they have already effected, and of the awful calamities resulting simply from their absence, boats are still running—new boats are to-day building, in which no such provision is made or even contemplated. If this is not "criminal recklessness" I should like to know what that term means in the popular comments of the Press and the public, on these disasters. We always attribute it to somebody—the pilot was probably drunk, or the boatswain is supposed to have been asleep, or the watch off duty, or material defective, or steam-guages and compasses inaccurate—or, in short, we do not know which one of the probable causes might have been seen, known and remedied in advance. But in the case before us, the cause is as clear as sunshine—it is specified, located, nailed; and it is yet to be a cause of—"accident and terrible loss of life."

It was a very sad journey, last week, over the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway, and through the lower streets of the latter city. Mourners and corpses in nearly every train, and in nearly every house; extra trains laden with the dead; a whole Ward desolate; a thousand orphans. And there are boats running today on the same waters that in case of a chance collision, would double all this misery.

On the other hand, the railways are slowly adopting means of safety, which are invariably means of economy. There is a plenty of wooden bridges, rotting year by year, and if the vigilance with which they are watched and secured on some of the lines is not maintained on all of them, there will be more "accidents" to report before long.

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railway, as is pretty well known, had been transformed, through a period of years, by fraud and mismanagement, into the very caricature of a Western railway. Not to speak of the swindles which constitute its financial history, the most unkindest swindle of all was cheating the physical road out of the fair proportions which constitute "permanent-way," by allowing counting-room officials to dictate its engineering details and management. The experience of the early lines, the mathematically demonstrated fact that the working of an incomplete and badly constructed line would *swallow up all its earnings*, however great the traffic—all this has taught no lesson to our Western railroad builders. But that lesson has been taught some of them, at least. They could not understand the text, so it has been chalked out on a blackboard as big as the grand prairie, in lines which he who runs may read. And a more auspicious era has dawned. Evidences of it are seen upon the railway just mentioned. The first and best step of its new management was to put an engineer at its head—Col. MASON—and the next best thing it can do, is to let him alone. Cutting down the pay of good operatives, dear Sirs, and withholding all the money you can possibly spare from your roadbed and machinery, is not reducing expenses. Col. MASON has already instituted the opposite system. Some thousands of new sleepers have been put in, rails are mended as fast as facilities for it can be instituted, a few new and *expensive* engines have been put into service, and the general policy is to decrease working and repair expenses as much as possible. That one good engine will do more work at a less cost than two cheap engines, is a fact which the line can peculiarly appreciate.

As to business, the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railway is certainly well situated. It connects by the shortest possible line, the greatest city of the West with what is perhaps destined to be the second city of the West—it is the shortest line from Chicago to the larger central towns of the State, and its whole length, 281 miles, is through a splendid and rapidly developing country.

A ride over the prairie is a very different matter from what it was a few years ago. Indeed, in these bright days of September, 1860, it is charming. The popular idea of a desolate and endless plain covered with long, lank grass, is not realized. Here we penetrate a forest of sturdy trees, still green and luxuriant, skirting the banks of a river—there we divide a yellow cornfield extending as far as the eye can reach. Flat meadows and rolling stubble; clusters of white houses, like sails on the ocean; patches of level prairie—a sea of grass "out of sight of land;" bursting barns and plethoric hay-stacks; homesteads nestling under the edge of rich forests that bound the horizon—all this and more is there to please the farmer, the merchant and the capitalist, on the grand prairie, in this year of plenty.

TUBAL CAIN.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW MOTOR.—A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* writes from Nashua, N. H., as follows: "I now barely announce the fact, and will give you the particulars at another time, that a motive power has been discovered and satisfactorily tested, which, it is estimated, will not only be more effective than steam as a motive power, but which will be *eighty per cent. cheaper!* Think not that I am romancing, for I 'speak by the card' upon the best authority. The new motor of which I speak will be found to be not only more powerful than steam, but will be worked with entire safety. It can also be used for every variety of mechanical purpose—for turning the tiny lathe of the goldsmith, operating the printer's press, driving through the deeps marine vessels, and even can the ladies use it to whirl the wheels of their sewing-machines. It can also be transferred to the kitchen, and there be made to propel the washing-machine, the churn and even to rock the cradle! I think I hear you and your readers say, 'I don't believe it.' Wait and see if I have exeggerated, and you'll not have to wait long. I repeat, this motor, now distinctly announced, has been thoroughly tested, and will be ready in a few days for practical use."

—A gentleman, who prefers to be anonymous, for obvious reasons, returning home to Norwalk, Connecticut, a few days ago, by railroad, sent a telegram in advance to a livery stable, ordering a horse and carriage to meet him on his arrival. What was his surprise on reaching the depôt to find a *hearse* and carriage in waiting. This illustrates the intelligence of many of the telegraphic employes.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Convention of the National Union—Objects and Progress of the Society—German Nationality and Unity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1860.

The first reports from the Convention of the National-verein at Cobourg now lie before me. No one who is even superficially acquainted with the politics of Germany can deny that they merit serious attention. Indeed, though I have already written much and often to you on this subject, the present and recent developments of the ends and achievements of the new National Party demand still further treatment. The simple transactions of this Convention are stuff for a dozen letters. Let no one be alarmed, however, I think I can promise the patient a much smaller dose.

In the choice of their place for meeting, the patriots of the National-verein have certainly shown a commendable discretion. In all "*free Germany*" there were only two localities where they had not to expect an instant and ignominious martyrdom. Being torn to pieces by wild beasts for the glory of the cause, rushing on sheaved Austrian spears with heroic outcry—yes, even going into dignified exile and editing German newspapers in strange lands—that were at least worthy of the gentlemen members; but to be tapped on the shoulders by gens d'armes, quietly fined, or ignominiously and comfortably imprisoned, for breach of the peace in holding a meeting contrary to the law—that smacks of the vulgar. Berlin, where the ægis of Prussia offered once already its protection to the persecuted Society, must not be chosen this time, in order that the South Germans might be content; and Cobourg, whose ruling Prince deserves the thanks of all true-hearted Germans for the aid he has given to the good cause, was finally selected.

This meeting should be considered from two points of view—a theoretical, and a practical. That is, we should look at the end which the National-verein proposes to attain, and the means which it seeks to provide.

Up to this time, the Verein has issued no official, definite programme. The motto, "A United Germany," was wide enough to shelter many diversities of opinion and desire. Should this united Germany include Austria? Should it have a single head? Should it arise from the ruins of the present Confederation? How should it hold itself towards Italian liberty? How towards Hungary? How towards France? These questions were important; and the opponents of the Frankfort Society had, indeed, the right to demand that its platform—to use an American word—should be made known.

True, the *Wochenschrift*, the *Süddentsche Zeitung*, and individual pamphlets, continually attempted to answer these inquiries; but they could only be the vehicles of private opinion, or, at most, of the views of the Committee who direct the operations of the Verein. It was, therefore, eminently proper, at this critical moment, that the Society should speak for itself.

Since its establishment in Frankfort last year, it has succeeded, at least, in drawing the attention of the whole country to its plans and course. Its members have increased in number from a couple of hundred to between 5,000 and 6,000. Its receipts up to the 1st of September amount to 15,000 florins—about $6,000. Its organs, the *Wochenschrift* and the *Süddentsche*, have succeeded in establishing themselves as able and prosperous journals. The principal achievements of the year are the successful establishment of these papers, the declarations and proclamations of the Committee in the matter of the Hessian Constitution, of the Schleswig-Holstein negotiations, and the Savoy question; finally, the famous Heidelberg Protest, which crushed the unfortunate Borries of Hanover beneath the scorn of a nation—and made him a Count, after all, at last.

At this Convention, after the reading of the reports, financial and political, of which the above is a brief abstract, the Association, present to the number of 500, proceeded to consider the propositions which the Committee had prepared. The first related to the Central Power and to the extent of "United Germany." The substance of the Committee's resolution is as follows:

The German people must have a Central Power, acknowledged by the separate Governments and by the Confederation—as it was embodied in the Imperial Constitution of 1849; also, a German Parliament; the Central Power to have especially the military leadership and the exclusive foreign representation of the country.

If Prussia will give some proof that she is willing to lead in the interest of the whole German people, this power should be laid in her hand.

The National-verein will give up no part of German territory. The *German* provinces of Austria will be gladly received into the new covenant; but only these should be represented as a German Parliament. But should these provinces be unable at present to join the movement, that shall not hinder the rest of Germany from marching forward in the path of national union.

The principle of nationality, here so distinctly enunciated in favor of the Germans, is also, as you will see hereafter, consistently adhered to in relation to the Italian question.

The above resolution of the Committee was passed, substantially as reported, by an overwhelming vote, and is, therefore, now an official statement of the position of the party.

As regards Italy, the Committee reports as follows:

1. It is the first duty of a German policy to protect the integrity of the territory of the Confederation, in its fullest extent.

2. It is *not* the duty of a German policy, in a strife between Austria and Italy for the possession of Venice, to go to war for Austria.

3. It is the pressing duty of a German policy to oppose, with the fullest energy, every interference in this strife, which would tend to fortify or increase the superior strength of France, or endanger anew the interests and the independent national development of the Fatherland.

4. It is no less the duty of a German policy to watch that in such a strife the German arms are not misused, to the enslavement of the Italian people, which is at present engaged in an enthusiastic movement for freedom and independence.

I learn by later advices, though without particulars of the debate, that this too was accepted by the Convention, and is part of the platform of the party.

These two extracts from the report of the Committee place the question of foreign relations in a clear light. What regards the interior politics of the country must be for the present be postponed.

To the eye of a stranger this Convention is but one more added to the thousand speculative assemblies which have already come together in vain. Nothing is more natural than the question, "What will be accomplished by speeches and resolutions?" The theory of a united *German* Germany is beautiful enough. The *consistencies* have been admirably observed in this manifesto, which is as skillful as it is bold. But in the way of the execution of this most consistent programme there are as many obstacles as States in the Confederation.

The party proposes to cut down Austria to its proper German limits before admitting it to a place in the reorganized nation. That is, if the Kaiser will consent to become Archduke instead, preserving only Northern Tyrol and the Duchy of Salzburg, with Steyermark, of all his provinces, he may "come in." Of course Austria will refuse such a flattering offer.

All the jealous little Principalities and smaller Duchies and Kingdoms will oppose it, for fear of being eaten up by Prussia. The King of Bavaria, they say, has hopes of a grand *Triune* Germany, Austria, Prussia and He—the lesser States being equitably divided. Whether this be the reason or not, he is certainly to be reckoned in the list of adversaries. And finally, even Prussia seems to doubt. The official journal of Berlin blows cold on the Convention, and denounces any scheme which contemplates the exclusion of Austria.

Nothing can be more certain than that such a reorganization of distracted Deutschland, if only toward the outer world—a consolidation of armies and embassies—a throwing to the breeze once more of the old black-red-gold banner—would be a glorious reform, and is fast becoming an imperative necessity.

But there's a gap in the category of means. The Princes are hostile, the people are lukewarm. The Society's means amount to several newspapers and a few thousand florins—*and Right on their side.*

This gap must be filled by a *revolution*, perhaps by two. For the people must first turn—the *vox populi* must be tuned, and set a-shouting—and then—the princes must have their ears opened. The first revolution is in full progress. The Universities are so many trumpets, to sound abroad the old war-cry. The public sentiment is rousing itself, and terribly shaking its mane; but the princes are harder to convince. And the armies have little to do with public sentiment. This second revolution must be slow, to be peaceful; and the beginning is indeed gloomy, though not without hope; for the party has right on its side, and may soon have necessity also.

What will come of it all, no man knows. If Providence allows a French army to cross the Rhine, and thoroughly whip a few German detachments, the matter would settle itself with ease—and some blood. No one save *Herr Von Borries* prefers the supremacy of France to that of Prussia.

After all, it is a question of time. Something must turn up. Meanwhile, the Germans have gathered from all these failures and disappointments a rich experience. In 1849 they failed for want of union. This meeting shows how great an advance they have made since then. The unanimity and common enthusiasm of the 500 members present, from all sections of the country, was something grand. May it be the symbol of the unity which will, we all pray, ere long animate the new-born Germany.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the news arrives, that the resolutions relating to the Italian, and indeed all foreign questions, were withdrawn by the committee. That they embody the sentiments, however, of the majority of the party, is scarcely to be doubted. This avoidance of a delicate discussion, and refusal to commit themselves to any foreign

THE PRESIDENCY.

OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Bubbles from the Great Political Cauldron.

The Disunion Sentiment at the South---Fearful Apprehensions Regarding the Wide-Awakes---Personal Views of Politicians---Miscellaneous Jottings.

POLITICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Yancey's Speech at Washington—Threats of Disunion—Negro Insurrectionists Thirty Years Ago—Col. Meigs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

Mr. YANCEY, the eloquent advocate of Union, whose arguments always tend to make Disunionists, has reached this city on his Northern stumping tour. It is his purpose, I believe, to stump Pennsylvania, and he expects, doubtless, to frighten the good people of that State into the support of BRECKINRIDGE, by telling them of the fearful things which the election of LINCOLN will bring upon them. In his speech here last night Mr. YANCEY drew very largely upon the credulity of his audience, in his attempt to hold the Republican Party responsible for the invasion of Virginia by JOHN BROWN, the incendiarism and well-poisonings in Texas, and for every real or imaginary attempt at insurrection which has haunted the imaginations of Southern people during the last five or six years. Mr. YANCEY forgets that far more serious cases of insurrection occurred thirty and forty years ago, before the Northern Anti-Slavery agitation commenced.

I think it was about the year 1822 that a fearful insurrectionary plot was discovered at Charleston, just in time to frustrate it, by the execution of a score of negroes. In 1831 the insurrection of Southampton, (Va.,) occurred, in which sixty odd white persons were murdered, and which was suppressed by the shooting or execution of perhaps as many slaves. It was never charged or suspected that this insurrection was stimulated by Northern men, or by Southern white men. A pure African negro, NAT. TURNER, according to the testimony which was elicited at his trial, was the sole author of the plot. Yet the whole South was in a state of chronic alarm for months. Vigilance Committees, patrols, and volunteer companies were organized and kept watch and ward day and night long after TURNER was hanged; and these precautions were by no means confined to Virginia. The panic pervaded North Carolina in an almost equal degree; and many negroes were executed upon suspicions which were afterwards ascertained to be groundless.

But the most interesting fact in this connection remains to be stated. The people of Virginia, instead of atttempting to make political capital out of the insurrection, as their degenerate descendants of the present day are prone to do, set to work in earnest to discuss the merits of the institution which had brought upon them the fearful calamity. History will sustain me in the assertion that the wisest and best men in the State were in favor of emancipation, and freely denounced Slavery in the Legislature, in the Press and on the stump. But the wise and good are never in the majority; and it is not always that their counsels are followed by the short-sighted multitude. The resolution declaring that something should be done to remove the evil was deemed too radical, and in place of it an amendment prevailed declaring it to be "inexpedient at present" to take any steps in the matter. This was the disposition made of the Slavery Question in Virginia twenty-eight years ago. What intelligent Virginian of the present day, if we except those who are making political capital out of the agitation, does not regret that the efforts of the emancipation party failed. How different would now be the condition of Virginia, if the counsels of her McDowells, her Summers, her Broadnaxes, her Ritchies and her Pleasants had prevailed! But reaction seems to be a law of the moral as of the physical world. This first wave of freedom was compelled by brute force to recede, but it now comes again with renewed vigor and accumulated volume, to menace the strongholds of Slavery. The feeling has taken hold of the masses of her poor whites, especially in the western Counties, that Slavery is not merely a wrong to the blacks, but a social and political tyranny to themselves. The political navigators will not be slow in discovering the change in the current, and it is not in their nature to row up stream. In Alabama, where Slavery is the predominant interest of society, it is safe for Mr. YANCEY to ignore the non-slaveholding class, and to speak of the South and the slaveholders as synonymous. But, in the northern Slave States, this assumption will no longer pass without criticism.

If Mr. YANCEY will only repeat in Pennsylvania the speech which he made in this city last night, he will render great service to the Republican cause. His language was defiant and insulting. Besides charging upon the Republican Party responsibility for every enterprise which Abolitionists have made against Slavery, or which slaves have attempted on their own behalf, since the Republican Party had an existence, he declared in terms that he hoped all parties were represented in the crowd before him except the "Black Republicans." Of these incorrigibles he seems to have no hope, and his mission is to those who have no affiliation with them. He represents the North as entirely dependent upon Southern bounty for existence; and the withdrawal of Southern patronage would at once prostrate the trade and commerce of your Northern cities. He declares that the South has nothing to fear. She can take care of herself. Yet he is never done with depicting the horrors which the Black Republicans would bring upon her. The Alabama orator is neither consistent nor coherent; but the logic of his eloquent ravings always points to disunion as the necessary result of a Republican triumph. He puts the North on trial. She has it in her power to save the Union, by the defeat of LINCOLN. But when directly interrogated, the brilliant YANCEY hesitates to say that the event so much deprecated will of itself be a cause for dissolution.

The banishment of Capt. MEIGS to the malarious shores of Florida has been resolved upon, but I am informed that he has refused to turn over the five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Congress for the Aqueduct to the Secretary of War. He returns it to the Treasury, and if it is drawn thence it will be in palpable violation of the act of Congress, which requires that it shall be paid out by Capt. MEIGS. Of the causes which have led to this rupture I propose to give the history in my next. They will form an interesting chapter in the history of an Administration which has already been illustrated by the Fort Snelling, Willets' Point, and De Groot swindles.

OBSERVER.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson's Speech in Jeffersonville, Indiana, for the Union, and for the Constitutional Union Ticket, Pure and Simple.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

Last night I heard Col. R. W. THOMPSON, on Hoosier soil, for three hours and a quarter address Hoosiers and Corncrackers. He was eloquent and patriotic throughout. He can speak longer and louder, and weary himself and audience less, than almost any man I ever heard. He is, as he has been for twenty odd years, a first-rate popular orator. Much of his Jeffersonville speech was pretty near the same as his Terre Haute speech reported in the TIMES, yet it may be worthy of some note.

Mr. THOMPSON still feels much embarrassed as to his own duty in this singular canvass. Of two things he feels certain: that the Democracy are responsible for the Slavery agitation, and that this agitation has gone far enough. The only way to dispose of so difficult and dangerous a question, according to the teachings of our experience, is to stop talking about it, drop it, and let it alone. It is the universal topic, and trading, egotistic, selfish politicians have made it so. Countless office-seekers, caring not a snap for their country, but a mighty deal for their eternal nigger, have done and are doing all the mischief. There is scarcely any patriotism left in our land to what there used to be. We have none of the Cincinnatus stamp now-a-days, but plenty of Little Giants. We have no Clay or Webster or Jackson to check the awful tendency of our partisan politics. Possibly, under an angry Providence, our Union may be dissolved within a twelvemonth, and the Ohio turn into a river of blood! There is no telling what may soon happen to the American people, unless they shall take their public affairs into their own hands, cast off their unprofitable and pernicious "servants," and banish the Slavery question from American politics, or subordinate it to other and greater objects of National concern.

And this Mr. THOMPSON believes they will do. He hopes and looks for the best. They will not suffer the Union to be dissolved in any contingency! The Disunion element of the Breckinridge party can effect nothing. President BRECKINRIDGE would be impelled by American conservatism, Northern and Southern, to cast loose from that element, and take a national course. Or, if Mr. LINCOLN be elected, he will have to cut off the Abolition and extreme wing of his party; otherwise he will go by the board. Mr. THOMPSON believes that President LINCOLN, being a practical, common-sense man, and an old Whig, would reject the radical Republicans, discountenance positive prohibitory legislation by Congress against Slavery in the Territories, favor the return of fugitive slaves, and, so far as in him lay, secure to each and every State, present and future, the enjoyment of its own constitutional rights and domestic institutions.

Every Administration needs the moral as well as legal support of the country. None can persist in conduct tending to disunion without going down. The conservative masses of the North and of the South will refuse to sustain any but a conservative Administration for the next four years.

A crisis is upon us which is to end by ending the mischief of politicians' talk. A born and educated Virginian, and an adopted Indianian, he, THOMPSON, knows and regards both sections. The North is not Abolitionized any more than the South is Disunionized. The people of neither section intend to war upon the other, or to permit their public men to array one against the other. Their memories of Bunker Hill and of Yorktown forbid it. Their affections, relations, interests and acts are still mutual. They will soon understand and appreciate and respect one another more than ever before. The conservative North will aim to prevent servile insurrections in the South, or, if they do happen, will contribute treasure and blood, if need be, to put them down. African Slavery, after all, is a matter of dollars and cents, and wherever the people feel it their interest to hold slave property they will hold it; and there are enough Northern Conservatives to take care, and who will take care, that such property in any Slave State be not endangered by outside agitation, or abolished unless by those States themselves. They will see to it that the Fugitive Slave law is observed, and that new States are admitted without reference to Slavery. The conservative South, too, will do their part. They will restrain and repress Southern radicalism, maintain any President of the United States in his Chair, submit to the Constitutional election and inauguration of any man, however they may condemn his Administration, and preserve the friendly and reciprocal intercourse between the sections.

Mr. THOMPSON says he is for neither the North nor the South, but for the Union, and will vote the pure and unadulterated Union Electoral ticket for the State of Indiana—be for none but BELL and EVERETT first, last, and all the time. As an old-fashioned Whig, he will, indeed, vote for LANE for Governor, as against HENDRICKS, the Union Party having no Gubernatoral candidate of their own. Mr. LANE, he thinks, is now a conservative Republican—much more so than in 1856—and would sustain President LINCOLN only so far as he proved conservative. He, THOMPSON, had served with both LANE and LINCOLN in Congress, and acted with them as Whigs. He trusted that both will prove true to their national, Whig spirit of former days. He had done something, and will do something more, to encourage and promote the conservative element and the conservative men of the Republican Party. But he will not vote for Mr. LINCOLN, nor will he, directly or indirectly, vote for or help Mr. DOUGLAS. He can't swallow the "Little Giant's" Squatter Sovereignty and other Loco-foco notions. He won't be transferred to the Democratic ranks, and keep step to their music!—as he would have to do under Gov. HUNT's New-York conspiracy against the Union Party, or under Gov. MAGOFFIN's and GEO. D. PRENTICE's advice to the Bell and Everett men of Indiana and Illinois, save their States from LINCOLN by going for DOUGLAS! For the man whom PRENTICE, in 1858 and 1859, branded as more dangerous than LINCOLN! Rescue Hoosierdom and Suckerdom from Abolition by selling out to Squatter Sovereignty!—to what was last year the Kentucky Opposition's very quintessence of Abolition! He (THOMPSON) voted for BELL and EVERETT in the National Union Convention at Baltimore, and will stand loyal and true to them to the last.

Mr. THOMPSON pronounces his friends MOREHEAD and PRENTICE unduly exercised about the Union. Mr. PRENTICE must know that it is all humbug to write as he did the other day—that the Conservative Party of the slaveholding States will be borne down and sink under the exasperated spirit of Southern sectionalism within a month after the election of LINCOLN! Mr. PRENTICE admits the extreme probability of Mr. LINCOLN's election, and, to avert the terrible thing, proposes or suggests something desperate. But Mr. THOMPSON's judgment rejects wild, reckless and unscrupulous means to an end, however desirable, and characterizes as such any fusion, bargain, coalition or entanglement with the Douglas Democracy for any purpose.

JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT ought to be elected. Their Administration would proceed with comparative ease, and the country, by universal acknowledgement, would be tranquil and safe.

But, though they fail, and the Republicans succeed, still to use the frequent sentiments of Kentuckians like CRITTENDEN, MOREHEAD and PRENTICE, *this Union must be maintained, men must fulfill the functions of Federal office-holders in all the States, and it will be the duty of the President, as the Executive of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to take the stand of President Jackson in 1833.*

The Unionist and the Democratic dissensions in Indiana appear so considerable that, in the humble opinion of your correspondent, HENRY S. LANE and ABRAHAM LINCOLN will most probably carry that State. Were the locomotive Senator from Illinois as sure of his own State and Indiana as is Mr. BELL of Tennessee and Kentucky, I reckon it likely he would have stayed with his dear old mother where he last found her, and not lost her again so soon. The Judge seems almost as ticklish about Illinois as the Vice-President is about Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. SEWARD.

How Mr. Seward is Received by the People—Characteristic Features of Different Places on the Mississippi—Arrival in Minnesota—Great Meeting at St. Paul.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

There is of course a degree of similarity between the public receptions given to Gov. SEWARD at different places. A description of one answers for all. At Detroit, there were the greatest numbers. At Lansing, the longest procession. At Kalamazoo were the female Wide-Awakes. At Madison, the best perfected arrangement of the procession and reception. The latter were without distinction of party—one of the military companies being almost wholly Douglasites. At La Crosse was the best music and singing, by a Glee Club. These are some of the distinguishing characteristics of the different places along the route.

The passage up the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien was another novelty. The Captain of the boat kindly stopped at several landing-places, to allow Mr. SEWARD to receive the welcome of the people gathered there from the back country. In some cases, several hours were occupied at these points with speeches from him, Mr. ADAMS, Gen. NYE, Senators WILKINSON, DOOLITTLE, and others who had joined the party at Madison. A detachment of the Madison Artillery was detailed to accompany the party, with a field-piece, to fire the necessary salutes. In some of the small towns in Minnesota, for the want of a cannon, the enthusiastic Republicans used the blacksmith's anvils as ordnance. It is difficult to determine which are the more enthusiastic and hearty in welcoming Mr. SEWARD—the people of Michigan, Wisconsin or Minnesota. At Winona, Redwing, Minneapolis, St. Anthony and some other towns in the latter State, it seemed as if the whole population of the surrounding country had turned out to greet him.

Arriving at St. Paul early Sunday morning there was of course no public ceremonies. About fifty persons had gathered at the steamboat landing to see Mr. SEWARD and accompany him to his lodgings, where he remained in privacy through the day, attending the Episcopal Church in the forenoon. On Monday, after his return from St. Anthony, the Wide Awakes and citizens generally assembled in front of the International Hotel, from the balcony of which Mr. SEWARD was introduced to the crowd by Judge GOODRICH. After his brief response the people were addressed by Lieut.-Gov. PATTERSON, Mr. ADAMS being absent, and Gen. NYE confined to his room by illness.

The parade of Wide-Awakes, on Tuesday, was only equaled by those of the more eastern and older cities. The Wide-Awake institution is a remarkable one. No town is so obscure or so small, in all these North-Western States, that the uniform of the Wide-Awakes is not to be found within its limits.

The meeting, to-day, of which the telegraph has already informed you, was very large and enthusiastic. Mr. SEWARD's speech was one of his best, and will be widely read. The scene was one of uncommon grandeur. One solid mass of men surrounded Mr. SEWARD as he spoke, while many more spread themselves over the Capitol square, unable to get within hearing or seeing distance. Carriages, filled with ladies, bounded the outskirts of the crowd; and the windows, the roof, and balconies of the State-house were compactly occupied by men, women and children. All Minnesota seemed to have been poured into the City of St. Paul, in spite of the mud and rain.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

Gov. SEWARD and party left St. Paul yesterday with the expectation of reaching Dubuque this afternoon. But the boat has met with several detentions, which, I fear, will disappoint the Dubuque people. Senator WILKINSON, who has done so much to make Minnesota a Republican State, and Judge GOODRICH, another hard worker in the same cause, came down the river with Mr. SEWARD. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS is called for at every landing-place on the river, after Mr. SEWARD, and Lieut.-Gen. PATTERSON's jolly face puts the people everywhere in good humor. Gen. NYE has been ill for a few days, so that he was unable to speak at St. Paul. He is recovering. Mr. ADAMS will be obliged to leave the party at Dubuque to fill some appointments in Massachusetts. Gen. NYE, who had intended to spend some time in Wisconsin, has changed his plans and will probably go to Kansas with Mr. SEWARD.

Several years ago, Mr. SEWARD was invited to speak in certain places, on and near the Ohio River, with the understanding that he was to leave out his Free-Soil sentiments. He, of course, declined. Now, those same localities desire him to address them, *without any restriction*, and he again declines. Where he has spoken, his allusions to Freedom have been cheered the loudest, and received a hearty and unanimous sanction.

"GOV. SEWARD, you are doing more for LINCOLN's election than any hundred men in the United States," said Judge G. to Mr. SEWARD on board the Mississippi boat. "Well, I ought to," responded the latter. This seems to be the spirit which actuates Mr. SEWARD. In public and in private he speaks only for the cause and the triumph of its chosen leader, scarcely ever noticing any compliment or honor to himself. He has repeatedly said, in public, that Mr. LINCOLN, above all other men, was his choice as the candidate of the Republican Party. In conversation he says: "I made the acquaintance of Mr. LINCOLN in 1846, and marked him then for a great and true man, and ever since I have observed his growth in everything that makes a man and a statesman." Scarcely as much as this needs to be said in reply to some of the mischievous remarks of the Douglas editors and orators. The uprising of the people on the route which Mr. SEWARD has traveled, is just what was wanted. It has set in motion a wave that will bury Douglasism so deep in the West that, as Gen. NYE says, there will no bubble rise to show where it went down.

Preparations for Receiving Mr. Seward in Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

Gov. SEWARD is to be here on the 26th inst., and it is understood that here he will make his territorial speech. We are making as much preparation as the times will permit, and shall welcome him with warm hearts—though some could probably add, with empty stomachs. We expect to see the largest assembly ever in Lawrence, and propose to meet him at a distance with a thousand horsemen in procession. In the evening he will be entertained by a public supper, at the Eldridge House.

It is now fixed that our *population* can be no obstacle to our admission by Congress. I have seen the figures for all but six counties, giving 93,700, and those to hear from will have about from 8,000 to 10,000.

PERSONAL POLITICS.

Letter from Hon. R. W. Thompson of Indiana—Reply to Slanderous Attacks.

TERRE HAUTE, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to a paragraph in a Western paper, taken from the *American Standard*, published at Jersey City, in which it is charged that I am treacherous to Mr. BELL, because I am the holder of $150,000 of Indian claims, which he reported to be fraudulent, while a member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. It is said that, if he should be elected, I "could not make a dive into the Treasury for the amount." I am also called "a great lobby operator, and manage to make money out of both sides,"—and an exploded story that I was charged by the Republicans with having been "bribed by the Democrats with an Indian claim of $40,000 to support FILLMORE in Indiana, in order to give BUCHANAN the State," is revived.

I have rarely seen so many unmitigated falsehoods condensed in so brief a space. They exhibit an extraordinary fertility of invention.

I have been, in no sense, treacherous to Mr. BELL, but have supported him ever since his nomination, and intend to vote for him. I have said nothing to the contrary, at any time, whatever reports others may have chosen to circulate. I have merely refused to support *him and Mr. Douglas together*—"the very head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more." All arrangements and bargains with other parties I have denounced, and shall continue to denounce.

I do not hold claims against Indian tribes for $150,000. If I did, I would as soon submit the decision of them to Mr. BELL as to any other man in the nation.

Mr. BELL never did report against any claim of mine. On the contrary, the Senate Committee of Indian Affairs, while he was a member of it, reported in favor of one I had against an Indian tribe for professional services—to be advanced, at the request of the Indians, out of the Treasury, and reimbursed out of their money. Mr. BELL concurred in the report, voted for the amendment, which became a law, and the money was paid pursuant to it. The controversy I had before the law was finally executed was with Government officials, who endeavored to defeat the will of Congress. Mr. BELL was my friend during the whole of that controversy. He was perfectly convinced of the integrity and justice of the claim, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that every honest man who has investigated it is equally so. The officer who did the dirtiest work in assailing it, is now sued as a public defaulter! The chief conspirator against it only sought, as I then suspected and now know, so to complicate all the business of the Indians that, when he quit office, *he could make money out of it himself!* The claim was for prosecuting a case, in favor of the Indians, against the United States, in which, after about five years of labor and trouble, and the great neglect of other business, I recovered for them $240,000. By my contract with them—on file at Washington from the date of my employment—I was entitled to $80,000, but the Senate Committee fixed my compensation at $40,000, and a law was passed accordingly. The author of the calumny, that I was influenced in 1856 in the support of Mr. FILLMORE by any bargain with the Democrats to obtain this money, has since acknowledged its falsehood. It is only now referred to for the use to which it is put in this article in the *Standard*—as the means of assisting some other calumniator in the same sort of work. Defamers of private character always render such assistance to each other.

The relations between Mr. BELL and myself have always been friendly. I did not vote for him on the first ballot in the Baltimore Convention, because I thought it better policy to vote for Judge MCLEAN. But that ballot demonstrated what surprised me not a little, that a large number of delegates, chiefly from New-York, were earnestly supporting Gen. HOUSTON. As I have always been a *Whig*, there are no circumstances under which I could vote for him, or any other *unrepenting Democrat*, for the Presidency. Therefore, I obtained the consent of the delegation from this State to vote for Mr. BELL on the second ballot, so as to put a stop at once, if possible, to the movement in favor of Gen. HOUSTON. The effect was as I desired, and the probability is that my movement had much to do with the result. At all events, I gave the vote with pleasure, and am still satisfied with it. There has been no moment since then when I did not prefer Mr. BELL to either of the other candidates. I prefer him not only because I have all possible confidence in his integrity and honor, but because he is a *Whig*, like myself, and represents the great principle of conservatism, which, in my judgment, is indispensable to the peace and happiness of the country. I desire to see him, for these reasons, elected; and have said that, as much as I should abhor an election by the House of Representatives, I would even consent to that, if it would make him President. But I want him elected without combinations with *any other* party. The Constitutional Union Convention of this State, at its recent meeting, declared that it was *"resolutely opposed to fusion or alliance with any other political organization,"* and that expresses my opinion. If it is a betrayal of Mr. BELL, this Convention also betrayed him. I desire that he may be able to maintain, in all their purity and vigor, the principles of the Constitutional Union Party—principles which find their necessity in the fact that they are free from the excesses of *both* the other parties. I desire that, as President, he should preserve all the conservative strength that such an election would give him, and not fritter it away upon other parties or factions—for the moment that, by his aid, they should be warmed into life, they would turn upon and stab him and all his true friends.

As to the charge of my making "money out of both sides," it is unworthy of notice,—because it is such an accusation as the most ignorant libeler can write. It is an almost universal rule that those who are ever ready to impeach the honor of others, on that score, employ it as an advertisement of themselves—merely to let it be known that they are ready for any bargain that *will pay well*. I do not know whether the author of this accusation belongs to this class or not. If he does not,—as I hope,—he ought to and will blush when he sees what a story he has manufactured out of whole cloth, to injure one whom he does not know, and who can afford to let him pass, with this word of admonition: to be careful that his successful imitation of a common libeler does not cause the public to consider him one; and to remember that he

"Who stabs my name would stab my person, too,
Did not the hangman's ax lie in the way."

Very respectfully, &c., R. W. THOMPSON.

DISUNION AT THE SOUTH.

Letters, Speeches, and Declarations of Public Men.

Hon. W. S. ASHE, of North Carolina, in reply to an invitation to address a public meeting at Lillington, writes at some length concerning the present condition of public affairs. He thinks the approaching contest is purely sectional, the North having declared their purpose, if successful, "to deprive the South of the condition of equality in the Union." He regrets the division of sentiment which prevails in the Southern States, but thinks that, "as it is founded not on any difference of opinions or principles, but merely on preferences for men," it will not be lasting. The anticipated results of a Republican victory he thus states:

"What will be the first and immediate result of the election of LINCOLN? Unquestionably *a separation of at least five of the Gulf States from the Confederacy.* This action on their part, however we may deplore it, we cannot avoid. What will be the condition of the slaveholding States which will remain in the Confederacy? We will lose, by the secession, ten Senators and thirty Representatives, and our enemies, the Black Republicans, will have such control of both branches of Congress as to enable them to pass such laws as, in their mad fury, they may think necessary to execute their purposes. In all probability the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law will be the first measure. The second will be the repeal of the law prohibiting the circulation and distribution of incendiary papers and documents in the Southern States. The repeal of these laws, and the selection by their President, Mr. LINCOLN, of no office-holders *unless they* are willing to be the tools of his pleasure, will completely prostrate the South, and cover her with ruin and infamy."

He charges Mr. DOUGLAS, whom he styles an "arch-traitor to his Party and the Constitution," with having "endeavored to bring about such a union between his friends and LINCOLN, in New-England, as would debar the Constitutional Democracy from obtaining any support in that section." He promises to appoint a day for accepting the invitation.

WHAT SENATOR SLIDELL THINKS OF THE POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL made a speech a few days since in New-Orleans, in which he denounced the nomination of DOUGLAS as irregular, and predicted that he would not have the Electoral vote of a solitary State. He added:

"If LINCOLN be not elected by the colleges, the three names that will be presented to the House will be LINCOLN, BRECKINRIDGE and BELL, naming them in the order of their probable relative strength. That BELL cannot carry the vote of any Free State, but may have votes from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, if the fusion there tendered to his friends by the National Democracy be accepted by them. With us of the Breckinridge Party, the whole South, excepting perhaps Missouri and Kentucky, will go for us. While I say this, I do not wish to be taken as a prophet. I speak merely on the present indications of facts. *The whole contest, in my opinion, turns on the vote of Pennsylvania.* We can carry that State and New-Jersey, unless defeated by the obstinacy and recklessness of the immediate friends of DOUGLAS, with FORNEY at their head, who, as yet, seem obstinately bent on refusing all terms of accommodations or compromise." [Cheers.]

HON. GEO. P. ELLIOTT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DECLARES HIMSELF FOR INSTANT SECESSION.

Hon. GEO. P. ELLIOTT made a speech recently at Orangeburgh, S. C., in which he discussed the questions growing out of the probable election of LINCOLN. He was not surprised that Virginia refused to coöperate with the South after the John Brown affair, because he had never had the slightest faith in that State. She lived too near the Capital,—she was a border State,—and had too many of her public men aspirants for office to permit her to take the lead in any such movement. All the difficulties of the South, Mr. ELLIOTT thought, grow out of their being in the Federal Union. We, said he, the slaveholders of the South, apprehend no danger, or have no distrust of any other people on the face of the earth than our *brethren* of the Free States. Neither England, France, Spain or Russia interfere with us. Neither Canada or Mexico, who are in close proximity to us, cause us any uneasiness. It is only the people of the free States of this Federal Union upon whom we look with distrust and hate—*they are really our only enemies*, and being a part and parcel of the same Confederacy as ourselves, gives them the opportunity of inflicting upon us their hateful sentiments and hostile machinations. *With a dissolution of the Union all our grievances would be at an end*, and the slaveholding States, as a Southern Confederacy, would have the opportunity of making friends or foes of whom she pleased. Our great staples are so essential to the comfort, nay, the existence, of many of the nations of the earth, that our trade and friendship would be sought after by these powerful people; and our independent position would enable us to discriminate against those who are unfriendly and hostile. A tax upon Northern products, when the emergency required it, sufficient to cover the annual loss of fugitive slaves, would effectually put an end to their hitherto successful underground railroad.

Mr. ELLIOTT insists that if the Republicans are successful, they will abolish Slavery, and quotes the *Herald* to prove it! He thinks it would be madness to await the inauguration of a Republican President, as it would give him great facilities for coercing them. His policy is that South Carolina alone should take the lead in a secession movement, trusting that all the other Southern States will promptly come to her support.

VIEWS OF THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Camden (S. C.) *Journal* contains the replies of the candidates, in Kershaw, for the State Legislature to the question whether they would favor the immediate secession of the Southern States, or prefer to wait for an overt act. Mr. SHANNON says: "I unhesitatingly reply, that I am in favor of the 'immediate' formation of a Southern Confederacy, upon the happening of any such contingency. I have so felt and so expressed myself ever since *the first* nomination of a Black Republican candidate for the Presidency. What shall we wait for? The inauguration of a Black Republican President, with a Congress of his party, places the army, the navy and the Treasury at his disposal, pledged to our destruction, while the occurring vacancies in the Supreme Court will be filled by Black Republicans, and this demolishes our last bulwark; and I can see no motive for postponement of the issue, other than the timid one of putting off danger."

Mr. DESSAUSSURE says: "I think that, upon LINCOLN's election, measures ought to be taken by the Southern States immediately, forthwith, to *assemble in convention to decide what course they ought to pursue*—and when they decide on the secession of the Southern States from the 'United States,' it shall have my full and cordial assent."

Mr. PERRY says: "In the event of the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, I am in favor of 'the *immediate* secession of the Southern States,' or any number of them, and unwilling to wait for any further 'overt act.' We have already waited too long and talked too much. I am ready for action."

Mr. F. B. FRASER, of the Lecompton District, writes to the Lecompton *Watchman*, as follows:

"The only appropriate remedy would be to sever at once and forever the bonds which would be dangerous and dishonorable, and to set up for ourselves a Southern Confederacy.

In the election, however, of the Black Republican candidate, I *do not now see sufficient change of circumstances to induce me to advise a reversal of the policy we so solemnly settled by South Carolina in 1852*—or to renew in our own midst the exciting contest of that day. But when that event takes place, and its surroundings are upon us, we will all be better prepared to decide as to our course."

Hon. DIXON BARNES, State Senator from Lancaster, says:

"I answer, that in the event of LINCOLN's election, taking into consideration his principles and purposes openly declared by himself and his party, the question the South will have to decide, in my opinion will be, whether she will remain in the Union and give up Slavery at no distant day, or whether she will withdraw from it, form a separate government, and take the institution under her own control. Entertaining this belief, I unhesitatingly *declare myself in favor of a Southern Confederacy*, and to this end, I shall, if elected to the Senate, vote for the call of a Convention of the people of this State, in the event that the Black Republican candidate is elected. If the Legislature by a vote of two-thirds shall decide for the call of a Convention, then to that body and that alone, belongs the question of remedy in all its forms, whether by cooperation or by separate State action."

Col. WM. NETTLES, of Sumter, says, regarding the separate secession of South Carolina:

"I answer unhesitatingly in the affirmative. In case of such an emergency I would advocate, with all my heart, *the immediate formation of a Southern Confederacy*, and no means should be left untried for the accomplishment of so desirable an end. And failing to form a Southern Confederacy, I would advocate, as a last resort, *the separate secession of South Carolina.* I could not think of submitting for one moment to the domination of Black Republicanism."

Mr. W. F. BRYAN, also of Sumter, says:

"In answer to interrogatory 2, I therefore say that in the event of LINCOLN's election, that the *honor, dignity and patriotism* of the South would *call for an immediate withdrawal from the Union.*

Interrogatory 3, 'What would be the course of South Carolina if the other Southern States do not withdraw?' *That South Carolina should not do so either.* I do not deny the right of any State to secede, but for many reason am opposed to separte State action; the rights, interests and injuries of the Southern States are commensurate—this taken for granted, they should act in this and all other matters pertaining to their general welfare, together, as one common sisterhood."

HON. J. D. ASHMORE.

Hon. J. D. ASHMORE reviewed the Fourth Regiment of the South Carolina Militia a few days ago. The Anderson *Intelligencer* thus reports his remarks:

"He regarded *the election of Lincoln as certain*, and advised preparation for that event, in which he counseled resistance. He thought the discussion of separate secession in that contingency as premature at this time—in fact, was inclined to the opinion that such issue never would arise, as he regarded Alabama and Mississippi firmly pledged to the resistance when a Black Republican is elevated to the Chief Magistracy—for those States to retract their pledges and submit, would cover themselves with shame and dishonor. This he believed they would never do. But, while he went for coöperation—the settled policy, in his judgment, of this State—*sooner than see Slavery abolished*, which would be the result if we acquiesced in the Black Republican policy, *he would unfurl the banner of the Palmetto State, and rally under its folds every man he could*—would make a last struggle, if need be, to sustain that institution which was the life-blood and heart of our social system. He regarded anything, even revolution itself, preferable than giving up Slavery, after we have defended it so long and knew its value so well."

ABOUT MUNITIONS OF WAR AND TAXATION.

The Yazoo (Miss.) *Banner* reports Gov. PETTUS as having said, upon the streets of Yazoo City, that he had not only drawn from the State Treasury the two hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the last Legislature to purchase *arms and ammunition*, but he had ordered more than they could purchase, giving his receipts as Governor of the State, for the amount overdrawn.

Remarking on this statement the Vicksburgh *Whig* says: "Will anybody with these facts before them, maintain that the Government of Mississippi is not preparing to go out of the Union? What are we coming to? Is it true that the Governor of this State is squandering the people's money for 'munitions of war' without authority? *And all, this money is being spent in Yankeedom!* Yes, fellow-citizens, it is an actual fact that your money which is being spent in 'arming' the State against the General Government, is being spent in the North. Do you mind that?"

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* reports a speech of Senator IVERSON delivered at Waresboro on the 17th. To the question whether he would advise a dissolution in the case of LINCOLN's election, he replied:

"That *that* would depend on circumstances. If he should be elected by a small vote, he would not advise it. If, however, the people of the North should show their hostility to the South, and elect him by a large majority, then he was for Disunion."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, charges Hon. L. T. GARTRELL with having used the following language: "If LINCOLN is elected, I will cause the fife to blow, and the drum to beat, and I will marshal my constituents, and I will raise the cry of revolution."

A STRONG DISUNION DECLARATION FROM F. D. RICHARDSON, ESQ., OF SOUTH CAROLINA,—WHAT WOULD FOLLOW A SECESSION MOVEMENT.

From the Charleston Mercury.

MANCHESTER, Sumter District, Sept. 19, 1860.

I embrace the occasion, fellow-citizens, to declare my concurrence in the opinion expressed by most of our public men,—that the election of LINCOLN to the Presidency will make it imperative upon the South to abandon the Confederacy. Very few among us, I believe, entertain a different opinion. It cannot, however, be disguised, that almost universal as this opinion is, it is not unaccompanied by a heartfelt sorrow, that the triumph of fanaticism over patriotism has precipitated upon us the lamentable alternative. The dissolution of relations which have constituted us a united, great and prosperous people, is felt by all to be an event of the greatest magnitude and interest. It is, therefore, but natural that we should encounter, even among the most resolute and earnest of our citizens, an apparent hesitancy, which may be, and is, often, hastily construed into a doubt on their part, *of the duty of immediate separation.* The inquiry necessarily addresses itself to every man—*Is the election of LINCOLN, in itself and by itself, a hostile act?* Does it *endanger the peace or threaten the liberties of the South? All admit* that his election will be *conclusive evidence of a sectional domination, avowedly aggressive*, and proclaiming *a purpose inconsistent with the enjoyment of our rights and the maintenance of State equality.* With this admission coming from all without exception, there does not appear to me any good reason to apprehend that any difference of opinion will long exist among us as to the course which *duty*, as well as *policy* and *wisdom*, will require us to pursue. Let us be careful, therefore, not to foster division, by characterizing as timidity, or insensibility to wrong, or lack of fidelity to State rights, or to the honor or interests of the South, the reluctance which men feel to turn their backs at once, with cheerfulness and rejoicing, upon the glorious past and the bright future of a united people. But rather let us, in the full realization of the sacrifice which we are required to make of a mighty Confederacy, of which any people that ever lived might justly be proud, and which challenges the admiration of the world, show forbearance to those who, still hoping against hope, reluctantly yield to a dire necessity. Union among ourselves—unanimity of opinion and determination, is of paramount importance, and every effort should be made to encourage and establish it. Let us not suspect, but have confidence in, the patriotism of each other. For myself, I am free to declare that the election of LINCOLN (about which I entertain no doubt) ought to be regarded as an *act of determined hostility*; and I regard it, also, as *immediately threatening the peace and safety of the South.* As such, we should not wait till we experience the first or least of its pernicious consequences; but, foreseeing them, put ourselves at once in the attitude of independence, and thus escape or be prepared to defend ourselves against them. It may be that conflict and bloodshed will ensue. But the South has nothing to fear. The Government soldiers—the main reliance of the fanatics, and with which they threaten us—are but a handfull in comparison to the force which any single State can throw into the field. The troops will speedily melt away. Recruits are not easily obtained, especially in such a war. A call for volunteers will be made. Who will respond to it? *The Eastern States?* So long as the hired soldiery of the Government can be used, these States would doubtless support and urge the coercion of the South. But when they are required to undertake the task themselves, their modern history greatly belies them if they do not display an invincible repugnance to dangers and sacrifices which do not pay better than battles. Recent experience has show how hardily the work of volunteering for war progresses in those States. *From the North even less is to be apprehended.* Their great interests are bound up in peace. Their fanaticism takes the cheap direction of a show of hands or the mustering of votes; and with these they have triumphed over right, the law, decency and the teachings of Scripture. But it has nowhere, and at no time, impelled the people to indulge in any intenser excitement or more alarming display than the hypocritical and vociferous rantings of self-styled moral crusaders. *And the Northwest occupies no other or higher position.* Each of these three sections can, at most, draw from its redundant population, a few hired regiments of outlaws, rowdies and adventurers—(and each would be glad of the chance to get rid of them)—but that *the people* of either one of these sections ever expect or can be made to encounter the horrors of war, either to prevent the exercise of a disputed political right by the people of the South (a right which has been, over and over, affirmed in their midst by their ablest men,) or to enforce their particular notions of religious obligation upon us—is inconceivable upon any other supposition than that they are to be judged by rules which distinguish them from the rest of the white race in this or any other country. *For such a purpose, I do not believe that ten regiments could be mustered in all he fanatic States.* But suppose it otherwise. Assume that

ly drilled, and ready for any service which their leaders may demand at their hands. They had their origin in that traditional nest of traitors, Hartford, Conn., and near the very coast where the blue lights of the second war of Independence were burnt as signals to a public enemy, the red torch-lights of Black Republican incendiarism are lit in the present canvass.

Is there no significancy in these things? Our Northern friends are men of action, not of words; they organize, drill, march, and file, while we speak and talk; they do privately and by voluntary associations what we debate in deliberative bodies, and hesitatingly perform, if at all, by legislative action. Their organizations are not yet *armed*, it is true, at least not that outsiders are aware of, but they are *drilled, uniformed, and provided with rails, overcoats, and torches, ready for marching*.

It will be remembered that the front-door of JOHN ALSTEADY, of Jefferson, was broken open by BROWN's party with a *rail*; hence we learn to interpret the peculiar equipment of these abolition cohorts; they parade at midnight, carry rails to break open our doors, torches to fire our dwellings, and beneath their long, black capes the knife to cut our throats.

There can be no mistaking the meaning of military organizations, nor does it need any suspicious acuteness to point a moral to such names as "*Zouave* Wide-Awakes," and "Rail-Splitters *battalion*." Are there no "Brown Avengers," or "Harper's Ferry Raiders" among them? Of the Presidential candidates *three* are agreed that a State has no right to secede, and on that issue occupy the same platform; and the "Wide-Awakes," have *their* authority for believing that in the event of the secession of Alabama or South Carolina it will be not only a pretext, but a duty to march into Southern Territory. Now these contingencies, of LINCOLN's election and State secession, are imminent, and why, in the day of trial and danger, should we be distracted in council and paralyzed in action by division among ourselves? We hope and trust that no Virginian can reconcile himself to the thought of an armed invasion of Southern States through her territory; and yet this is the crisis to which affairs are tending, and which we shall have to meet. What we will do in such a contingency is a question outweighing in importance all considerations of mere party triumph, and it will be too late to respond to it effectively when the crisis is upon us. Our only hope is to unite and present an undivided front *now. As far as Virginia is concerned, the contest will be fought not out of the Union but for States rights and State sovereignty in the Union.* She will have to stand between the power of the Central Government and the assertion of sovereign authority by some sister State. Let the first armed invader, whether a Federal minion or an Abolition drilled incendiary, who violates the sanctity of her territory, find her citizens not only wide awake, but prepared to meet him.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.

THE FORCES OF COERCION.—Attention has already been called to the wide-spead organization of drilled, armed and uniformed bands of Black Republicans. It is now estimated from carefully prepared statistics, that there are at present in the Eastern, Northern and Western States, over *four hundred thousand men*, designated as "Wide-Awakes." *It is further stated that these organizations are making some headway, even in Southern States. There are a number in Missouri, a battalion in Wheeling, Va., one in Washington, and a few in Kentucky.*

The rapid and steady increase of these bands at this time is significant. They are tauntingly flung in the faces of the Southern people as a force that will coerce them into submission to a Black Republican Administration. In proof of this we publish the following extract from one of Senator SEWARD's speeches, recently delivered at La Crosse, Wisconsin. He said:

"He expressed his gratification at the strength of this Wide-Awake organization, and said it was possible their services might not cease with the election. They had heard for two months of the last session of Congress 'an incessant boasting as to what the South would do in case of a Republican triumph in the Presidential election. That contingency was now a certainty; and though he did not apprehend there would be any effort made to carry out these threats, yet if any effort should be made, this Wide-Awake organization would be found *mighty convenient in stifling and crushing out any attempt to overthrow the Government.*"

Such is the programme, and such is the purpose of this politico-military organization. It is to convert the Government into a despotism, that will rely upon force to execute its edicts and maintain it in power. State sovereignty will be crushed out, and the States, which as equals formed the Union, will become mere dependencies on the Central Government. Are the people prepared to submit to the inauguration of this policy? As we believe they are not, we take occasion to warn them that before long they will have to meet this naked and distinct issue.

The New-York *Herald*, speaking of a recent procession of them, says that not less than forty-six hundred were in line, bearing torches, and that they have been evidently drilled by capable officers. There is to be a general reunion of the clubs in that city on the 3d of October, in which delegations from all the principal cities and towns will participate. These are the forces on which the Black Republicans rely, not only to inaugurate their Government, but to crush out and put down all who would oppose it.

A CATECHISM FOR THE WIDE-AWAKES—ARE THEY TRAITORS IN DISGUISE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Now, let us ask these "Wide-Awakes" a few questions, and ascertain what will be their replies in case they dare to make any in truth.

If, gentlemen, your organization has not been of a surreptitious character, how was it possible for you to enroll four hundred thousand names on your black lists unknown to the great public at large? If your doings and designs are open, manly, honorable and independent, why do you meet in secret places, or have an unpublished understanding about the *manners* and *means* by which your *designs* are to be *carried out?* Why is it that you have regular *military drills*—for such they are—and a semi-military *uniform?* Why did you select the dead hour of midnight as the time for your turn out in the streets, when your globe lamps of metal could throw a shadow over your faces, and make them unrecognizable at a distance of a few yards? By what custom or precedent are you authorized as a mere political party to form a politico-*military* organization, when every man has a right to go the ballot-box of his own free will and accord, and deposit his vote, without the escort of a military guard? Where is the necessity or shadow of reason for the formation of such politico-*military* organization to secure the right of voting for your men, when that right already exists, and no similar organization has ever existed in our fair country at any former time? Are your objects not of an intermeddling, mischievous character? Is it not an understanding among you, and especially among your leading, active spirits, that you are to assemble at a moment's warning, in order *to aid by force in the operations of the Underground Railroad, and the rescue of Fugitive Slaves from the hands of legal authorities?* Is it not an understanding amongst your four hundred thousand officials, rank and file, that in the event of the introduction of Slavery into any one or more of the Territories of the United States, you are *to send from amongst yourselves armed forces, in order to take the negroes by force, and convey them to Canada?* And, finally, are you not a *revival*, under a new and mysterious name, with new, or additional and more mischievous aims, of the old Know-Nothings, or Dark Lantern political party, which never assumed a military form or character; and would not the name Night Owls, as they are night birds of mischief and prey, be more applicable to your organization and aims?

CAROLINA IN GOTHAM.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1860.

Political Miscellany.

HON. R. C. WINTHROP'S OPINION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS and Hon. R. C. WINTHROP addressed a Bell and Everett ratification meeting in Boston on Tuesday evening. The latter gentleman, after alluding briefly to the candidates of the Union Party, spoke as follows:

"It was my fortune to be in the House of Representatives with Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN during his only term of Congressional service. You will be sure that I remember him with interest, if I may be allowed to remind you that he helped to make me the Speaker of the Thirtieth Congress, when the vote was a very close and strongly contested vote, and when certain gentlemen of the West and the East, whom I remember with no unkindness, refused me their support. I certainly thought well of Mr. LINCOLN then, and I have not a syllable to say against him now. If he should become President of the United States by fair constitutional means, he shall have my best wishes for his success; and I will stand by the Union and the Constitution with him and under him, as long as he stands by them himself. [Applause.] There are, indeed, some things in his old record, if I mistake not, which are much better calculated to satisfy other people, my friends, than they are to satisfy those who have nominated him. When one of our own Massachusetts delegation of that day moved a summary resolution, or bill, for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. LINCOLN gave a bold, plump, manly negative to the proposition; and he repeated his 'Nay' to the same substantial measure when it was presented in another form by Mr. JOSHUA GIDDINGS. I commend this record to those who are dealing so critically and so calumniously with the record of Mr. BELL on the same subject. They may find that these old records are two-edged swords. I should like to hear them read these votes of Mr. LINCOLN fairly and squarely to their Abolition friends in New-England."

Mr. WINTHROP then discussed Mr. LINCOLN's present position, and based his present opposition to him on the fact that he was, in the speaker's opinion, the candidate of a sectional party.

MR. DOUGLAS AND HON. T. S. COX.

Senator DOUGLAS and Gov. JOHNSON, spoke at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday. After the latter had concluded, some one asked Mr. DOUGLAS the question whether he had advised Mr. COX to vote for the English bill during the Lecompton struggle in Congress. He replied as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is very common for the Abolitionists to present questions to me on my passage through the North, and they are generally of such a character as to render it unnecessary that I should answer them or give them any attention whatever. I will, however, answer the question which has just been presented. I am asked whether I advised Mr. COX to vote for the English bill.

I made the first speech on the Lecompton bill in the Senate, without counseling Mr. COX. Mr. COX made the best speech against the Lecompton bill in the House without any request or dictation from me.

We fought that battle through until Lecompton was dead. [Applause.] After Lecompton was defeated and dead forever, in order to cover up their defeat, they got up the English bill. ROBERT J. WALKER, the first Governor of KANSAS, advised Mr. COX as well as myself to go for the English bill, giving the assurance that the people of KANSAS would kill it when they got a chance. Under these circumstances some of our Anti-Lecompton men felt it their duty to go for the English bill, but I did not think it a fair submission to the people, and told them they might vote as they thought proper, but I was going to fight *that* too.

Every Anti-Lecompton man from Ohio determined to go for that bill under these circumstances. I said to Mr. COX that I knew his fidelity to principle, and I would not quarrel with him and his friends if they did differ with me on that point. I wrote letters to each of those gentlemen while their subsequent election was pending, asking that they might be cordially supported by their constituents. I should not have said a word in relation to your election had not this question been propounded me, involving the integrity of the gentleman, but as I have touched upon it, I will conclude by expressing the hope that every friend I have in this Congressional District will do justice to a faithful representative, by supporting Mr. COX.

POSITION OF HON. R. C. WINTHROP.

The following letter appears in the Winchester, (Ky.,) *Chronicle*, of which Mr. WILLIAMS is editor:

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1860.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I returned from Europe only a few days since, after an absence from home and country of fifteen months.

Your letter of the 24th ult. informs me that my old Whig friends in Kentucky have been looking anxiously for some expression of my views regarding the present Presidental contest, and intimates that an apprehension exists that some change may have taken place in my political opinions. Such an apprehension can only have been felt by those who were ignorant that I was abroad. It has not the slightest foundation in fact. I have observed with the greatest satisfaction the organization of the Constitutional Union Party. Its principles are my principles, and its candidates are my candidates. Neither my engagements nor my health may allow me to enter as actively and prominently into the present campaign as I have into many of those which have preceded it; but I cheerfully comply with your request in authorizing you to tell any old Whig of Kentucky, or anybody else who cares to know it, that a year's absence in Europe has only strengthened my aversion to domestic discord and sectional strife, and that I can see no hope of the restoration of national harmony except in the election of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT. I am, dear Sir, respectfully and truly your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

SCHEME FOR FUSION IN VIRGINIA.

There is a general apprehension among the Democrats of Virginia that, owing to divisions among the Democracy in that State, it will be carried for BELL and EVERETT. The following plan for preventing this result is proposed by a prominent and influential Democrat:

To the State Central Committee of the Douglas and Breckinridge Democratic Party of Virginia:

As a Breckinridge and Lane Democrat—as thorough as any in the State of Virginia—at the same time eager and anxious to maintain the organization of the State, and carry it against our common adversaries, BELL and EVERETT—I therefore propose that both Committees meet at an early day, say the 2d day of October next, at Richmond, and *withdraw fifteen of the present electors, such as may be agreed upon*, and have but one common electoral ticket, and have the whole electoral ticket pledged to cast the vote of Virginia rateably and agreeably to the vote, to wit: Each Douglas vote counting the same as each Breckinridge vote; therefore each man votes and gets his choice, without any sacrifice of principle, and saving the State to the Democratic Party. I hope each and every Democratic paper in the State will copy.

SEPT. 19, 1860. JACOB BAYLOR.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks the proposal comes too late, and, besides, that it is not necessary. It thinks BRECKINRIDGE will carry the State, in spite of the divisions.

FUSION IN TENNESSEE.

A proposition has been made by two of the Douglas Electors in Tennessee to withdraw their ticket in favor of the Breckinridge ticket, if the gentlemen on the latter will pledge themselves, in case they cannot elect their candidate, to vote for Mr. DOUGLAS, if they see any chance of success for him; or, if the election must go to the House, to throw their votes so that Mr. BELL may be excluded from the contest there. Three of the ten candidates on the Breckinridge ticket have signified their assent to the proposition.

ADDRESS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The address of the Young Men's Democratic State Convention of this State has just been published. It opens with a grandiloquent appeal to the young men of the State, and then affirms that the present conflict is between the abolition of freedom as represented in the secession platform, and the abolition of slavery without the authority of law, as represented by Mr. LINCOLN. The course of that gentleman, and the Republican and secession platforms, are reviewed, and the real issue between the North and South is discussed. In conclusion, the address claims that New-York will give a larger vote for Mr. DOUGLAS than for Mr. LINCOLN.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE STILL STUMPING IT.

Letters to the Louisville *Journal* state that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is off on a private stumping our in the mountain villages of Kentucky. He was at Mt. Sterling on Sunday, the 23d, in company with Hon. J. B. CLAY and a Mr. JOHNSON, on the way to West Liberty, in Morgan Co., where there was to be a barbacue. The greatest pains had been taken to conceal the movements of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and the Louisville *Courier* had denied in the most positive terms that he was to be at West Liberty. The *Journal* understands that there is to be a series of Democratic meetings in the mountains, which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will very probably attend.

HON. THOMAS EWING.

Hon. THOMAS EWING is announced to speak at a Lincoln and Hamlin mass meeting, which will be held at Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 29th.

Gov. Banks in the West.

A SPEECH AT CHICAGO—SERENADE BY THE WIDE-AWAKES.

On Friday evening last the Wide-Awakes of Chicago serenaded Gov. BANKS, at the Tremont House, in Chicago, where he was stopping. In acknowledging the compliment, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am deeply grateful to you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and for the kind reception which has been given me in the words of your leader. I came to your city without any expectation of being welcomed in this manner by so large an assembly, and without the slightest expectation of being called upon to make any suggestions to you in any way whatever.

I came rather to plant myself a home. [Cheers.] And, although under other circumstances such an assembly as I see before me, with such faces, might fire my enthusiasm, and lead me into the discussion of topics which I do not choose to enter upon to-night, I can now but thank you from my heart, for the kindness of your unexpected welcome.

The personal arrangements and relations which draw me to your city, forbid me to enter into any consideration of the public questions which now agitate the people of the country. Yet it is not because I have not formed my own opinion as to what the destiny of this country and the prosperity of its people demand. Nor have I any misgivings as to the result of the contest, for let me say, in my judgment, it is already determined. [Great applause.]

But I have come rather to take a part with you in the development of the material interests of the Great West, and to secure, not only for myself, but for my children, a heritage in the freedom and glorious prosperity which distinguishes this, as every other part of our common country. [Applause.] And in this most important act perhaps of my life, I but follow the example of many others from my own section, young and old, for the last twenty years, aye, for the last forty years, they have been the pioneers and settlers of every part of the American continent. There is not a church-yard or hearthstone in all New-England that has not a sympathy with the living and the dead in every part of this Western Continent. We look upon the great power that has been evinced by its people—the marvelous prosperity that has followed the path of their industry—their great achievements in the foundation of States, and also in the promotion of civilization, and those that remain, as those that have parted from our own distant portion of the continent, feel that it would be good to have a share in its honor, and also a part in its prosperity.

And I trust that, with what little industry I may bring, and with the firmest and strongest desire to deport myself as a good citizen of your part of the country, I shall receive this welcome that has been extended to those who have preceded me; and I also take pleasure in assuring you that whatever I can do to maintain the honor of its citizens, or promote the industrial prosperity of the country, will be rendered with a cheerful heart, and with unflagging will and industry. [Cheers.]

I cannot but feel that whatever is done to promote the interests of one part of our common country is for the benefit of all, and that by this interchange of ideas moving about among the people of the different parts of the Continent, we are aiding to plant irrevocably upon their broad foundations the institutions of freedom which have been so successful, and which have secured to us so much of the prosperity and happiness with which Providence has favored us; and I trust that the Union of these States, as well as the prosperity of the people, may be as enduring as the firmament above us, and forever throw its broad, protecting ægis over our people and over their descendants. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, I thank you for the kindness and the courtesy with which I have been honored, and I trust that with these few words you will allow me to take my leave of you on this occasion. [Great applause.]

A CINCINNATI COUNCILMAN SHOT BY A BALLET GIRL.—WM. H. GLASS, member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward, was shot in the lower jaw and badly wounded, at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, by ELISA WHITE, a ballet girl, at his confectionery store, on Vine-street, near Second. It appears that for a long time an attachment has existed between the parties, and that, for the past three weeks, GLASS has refused to give the girl any countenance, or to speak to her. At the above-mentioned hour, he was standing in his door, and seeing her approach, passed into the engine house adjoining. She, however, lingered around until his return, and followed him into the store, but what passed between them we could not learn. GLASS came out, called Officer FISHER, and told him to persuade ELISA to leave, as she was annoying him. FISHER did so, and she promised to be obedient, if permitted to speak a word to GLASS, who had gone into a back room. Permission was granted. She went in, asked him to make up their difficulty, and upon avowing his intentions to never speak to her again, she drew a pistol and shot him; the ball passed upwards and through the chin, breaking the lower jaw, and came out at the base of the tongue. The wound is severe but not fatal. FISHER immediately arrested the girl, and as he was conveying her to the Station-house, she requested permission to stop at her room, which is on Third-street, and in the vicinity. The officer accompanied her to the door, and a moment afterwards she seized a laudanum bottle and drank off its contents. By prompt remedies her life was saved, although she lay for a long time in a very precarious condition. The poor girl seems to have a great affection for her victim, and in her waking moments last night was continually lamenting that she was not permitted to die with him: she would not believe but that he was killed. It is not probable that the case will be prosecuted.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 24th.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press—Services To-morrow.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

The *Metropolitan Record* is alarmed at the course which affairs are taking in Italy. It is convinced that NAPOLEON will betray both the revolution and Sardinia. From the day that he encouraged the latter to display her banner in the Crimea he has wished and worked for a change of dynasty in Turin, and now he hopes, according to the *Record*, through the interposition of the treaty of Villafranca to leave to Austria the work of accomplishing both in another war; he himself enjoying the profit of his combination by placing Prince NAPOLEON on the throne of Sardinia, and a Murat on that of Naples. The *Record* concludes as follows:

"It is evident that the infidel disorganisers meditate an attack on Rome, and if GARIBALDI can sustain himself in Naples he will probably throw a large force along the southern frontier of the Pontifical States, and order the Neapolitan fleet to Ancona. Gen. LAMORICIERE expects to commence a defensive campaign early in October, and has made preparations for it by laying out strategetic roads and throwing bridges over the rivers, so as to facilitate communication with all points of the Papal territory. The General had thirty thousand troops under his command, and asserted that in the day of battle he would bring fifty thousand men into the field, and as a large number of these are sons of the soil of Ireland, *we* have still hopes that the sacrilegious bands of GARIBALDI may be driven back and utterly defeated before they reach the Eternal City, and Pius the Ninth enjoy a victory not inferior to that won by the forces of the Church at Lepanto in 1751, when a handful of Christian seamen defeated the Turkish navy, destroying two hundred and sixty vessels. It may be otherwise; the Pope may have to leave Rome, as he himself and his predecessors have been compelled to do before, but—notwithstanding the plans of the enemies of the Church—religion will not be affected, and the Sovereign Pontiff will return to the See of St. Peter in due time, conducted by a hand more powerful than that of kings and princes."

The *Freeman's Journal* also discusses "Italy and the Pope." The question may be asked, it says, whether LAMORICIERE will be able to suppress the insurrection? It thinks that in all human probability he will not be successful in his effort to accomplish this end. It adds:

"We doubt not that LAMORICIERE will do all that can be done, but we look on it as settled that the preservation of the Pope, even in the city of Rome, is to devolve not on the Pontifical troops, nor on Italian fidelity, but on the troops of the French Emperor exclusively.

* * * So it is that we see how Pope PIUS IX. is without his fault submitted to the conditions of European political society, of which he forms a part. We, as Americans, disapprove of the European system, but we accept the Pope of blame. He has other things to attend to than political questions, in which, from the character of our times, he can have no great, direct weight. We have one resort. In all our Churches, prayers, without ceasing, are offered up to God for him, that he may be delivered from the virtual captivity to which he is subjected. The very revolutions going on may bring about a more satisfactory state of things, and may thus be an answer to the prayers that are offered for the Pope."

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The fifteenth anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be celebrated in Boston during the coming week. This venerable Society held its first anniversary in Farmington, Conn., having been organized by the General Association of Massachusetts at Bradford, in that State on the 29th of June previous. Then the Board had four missionaries under its charge, and five members of the Society were present. Now it directs the operations of about 400 missionaries sent from this country, and 500 native helpers; has an annual income which averages $350,000, and nearly 2,000 of its members and friends have already signified to the Committee of Arrangements their intention of attending its approaching anniversary. The following is the published schedule of the exercises:

The Board will convene in the Tremont Temple on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 4 P. M., for organization. In the evening, the regular anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. FISHER, of Hamilton College, N. Y.

On Wednesday, A. M., the regular business will be resumed. In the evening there will be a commemorative sermon by Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, of Williams College.

On Thursday, P. M., there will probably be communion services in Essex-street, Park-street, Bowdoin-street and Mt. Vernon churches.

There will be prayer meetings in the Central Church, Winter-street, on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, and duplicate services in Park-street during the day, on Wednesday and Thursday, to accommodate the multitudes who will not be able to get into the Temple.

On Friday, A. M., there will be closing and farewell services in the Temple.

The religious papers generally comment on the importance of this event. The *Independent* thinks it a matter of special congratulation that the burden of debt which last year oppressed the Board has been quietly removed by the exertions of private parties, so that the churches may be left free to contribute, as they have done heretofore.

All the steamboat and railroad lines between this City and Boston sell tickets to those desiring to attend the anniversary at reduced rates.

THE BIBLE WOMENS' MOVEMENT.

"K——an" gives the readers of the *Observer* an interesting account of an agency which has been established in London, known as the Bible Womens' Movement. It originated with a well-known literary lady, Mrs. L. N. RANTARD, writer of the *Missing Link*, and of *The Book and Its Story*. While she was walking through St. Giles the question suggested itself to her, how far these people could be supplied with the Bible, and by what means. This thought gave rise to the movement in question. A woman whose story is presented in *The Missing Link*, under the character of *Mirian*, was employed to circlate the Bible in the destitute localities of St. Giles, not as a gratuity, but by inducing the poor people to subscribe a penny a week for it until the volume was paid for. Now two hundred women are employed in this work, the total expenses of which, nearly £7,000 per annum, is defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. This company of female colporteurs meets weekly, at Mrs. RANTARD'S, to give an account of their labors, and to receive a new supply of the Bible, which they are to distribute. "Kirwan" asks why a similar movement might not be inaugurated in our large cities.

THE BALL TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"A Pastor" writes thus to the *Observer*, regarding the coming event: "If this ball did not present to the world the painful anomaly of a Christian indorsement, the danger to the cause of Christ would not be half so great. I yield to none in admiration for the royal mother of the Prince of Wales; and I wish to show him all proper respect, for his mother's sake, and his own sake; but how can I approve of a ball tendered him by representatives of a Christian community? Why did they not tell him frankly, that they could not represent their constituents, by making arrangements for a ball, from which, on principle, if there were no other hindrance, so many of the good and great must stand aloof? And they might have said, with perfect truth, that of those absent on principle, the great majority would be mourning for wounds inflicted on the body of Christ, by those present who are associated with them in the intimate relations of the Church."

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The next Anniversary of the American Bible Union, which is sustained by a part of the Baptist denomination, will be held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 3 and 4, 1860. The speakers engaged for the Anniversary are: Rev. N. M. Crawford, D. D., President Bible Revision Association, Ky.; Rev. J. S. Lamar, Savannah, Geo.; Prof. G. R. Bliss, D. D., Lewisburgh University, Penn.; Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Rev. U. C. Brewer, New-York; Rev. W. S. Clapp, New-York. Introductory address by the President, THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D. Rev. Drs. Conant, Eaton, Shepherd, Sheldon, and many other old friends of the Bible Union, are expected to be present and take part in the proceedings.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS.

A large number of Baptist Associations have recently held annual meetings. That of the Boston South was in session last week in Roxbury, Mass. The number of churches connected with it is 38, that of the Pastors 32. During the year 198 were baptized. The total membership is 5,819, a gain during the last twelve months of 191. The Hartford (Conn.) Association assembled at Hartford on the 12th and 13th; the New-London Association, at Waterford, Conn., on the 19th and 20th; the Warren Association, at Pawtucket, Mass., on the 11th and 12th, and the Marguerite (Wis.) Association on the 13th, at Fon du Lac.

A NEW MOVEMENT UP TOWN.

About the time of the last commercial crisis the West Presbyterian Church, in Carmine-street, of which Rev. Mr. HASTINGS is pastor, voted to dispose of its property and to move up town. No other steps have since been taken, however, to consummate this action, and now the Church has decided not to remove, but to establish another Church up town. It has rented the new chapel of Rutgers Institute, on Fifth-avenue, just opposite the lower reservoir, and services will be held there regularly on and after the first Sabbath in October. Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX has been chosen assistant to Mr. HASTINGS, and it is understood that he will accept the position.

Religious Services To-morrow.

The anniversary of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, and of the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New-York, will be held in the evening, at the Church of the Transfiguration. Rev. Dr. RUDDER will preach.

Rev. Dr. FLOY is to preach, at 10½ o'clock, in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church.

The subject of Rev. C. E. HARRIS' discourse in the morning, at the Greene-street M. E. Church, will be "The Bible in our Common Schools." In the evening he will relate the manner of his conversion from Judaism to Christianity.

Rt. Rev. GEORGE SMITH, Lord Bishop of Victoria, will preach in the morning at St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. TYNG's.)

Rev. Dr. MAGOON is to officiate, both morning and evening, in the First Baptist Church, Nassau-street, Brooklyn.

The new building erected by the congregation of Emmanuel Church, corner of President and Smith streets, South Brooklyn, will be opened for Divine worship at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. R. PICKMAN, of the Diocese of Missouri, will preach in the morning, and Rev. MORGAN DIX in the evening.

At 10½ A. M. Miss AMANDA SPENCE will speak at Dodworth's Hall.

THE CAPTURE OF WALKER.

Interesting Correspondence with Captain Salmon.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, at Truxillo, received the following documents from WALKER after his capture, and has forwarded them to that journal for publication;

COMMANDER SALMON TO GEN. WALKER.

ON BOARD H. B. M. STEAM SLOOP ICARUS, TRUXILLO, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1860.

SIR: I have to inform you—

1. That the Custom-house receipts of the port of Truxillo, mortgaged to the British Government in payment of a debt for which that Government made itself answerable, are diverted from their proper course by your unauthorized occupation of that port.

2. That the sum of $2,025 in money and Government paper to the amount of $1,200, left in the Custom-house on your taking possession of the town, belong to the British Government, in virtue of said mortgage.

3. That in consequence of the entire cessation of trade, caused by your occupation of the town, the interests of the British merchants at Balize are affected to a large amount.

4. That your presence on this coast has been the means of deferring the completion of a treaty existing between Great Britain and Honduras.

That, therefore, I consider it my duty, in protection of the interests of Great Britain, to reëstablish in Truxillo the authorities commissioned by the existing Government of Honduras, and request that you, with your followers, will be prepared to lay down your arms and reëmbark on the recognized officials being ready to resume their posts. Such arms and all military stores belonging to the expedition to be forfeited to the Honduras Government, as a surety against any further descents on their coasts. Officers to retain their side arms. Also, to deliver up to the proper authorities the money and paper mentioned in clause two, as well as all the Government papers. Upon these terms being complied with, safety to person and private property will be guaranteed by the English flag.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NORVELL SALMON, Commander.

To Mr. WM. WALKER.

GEN. WALKER TO COMMANDER SALMON.

TRUXILLO, August 21, 1860.

To Capt. NORVELL SALMON, of H. B. M.'s steam sloop *Icarus:*

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, sent to me through Lieutenant COXE, of Her Britannic Majesty's navy.

Some of the facts contained in your communication are new to me; and had they been known to me I should not have undertaken to modify the Custom-house regulations of this port.

I must beg leave to say that I was entirely ignorant of the mortgage to the British Government of the Custom-house receipts at this port, Assuredly I have no intention to divert from their proper course any funds mortgaged to the British crown. If any Custom-house receipts have been lost during my presence here, it has not been in the interests of British subjects, as most of the trade here during my occupation has been carried on by vessels bearing the British flag.

In relation to the money said to have been left in the Custom-house, as well as the Government paper, I have to say that I have not seen nor heard of one or the other. Had I received such money or paper, they should be immediately delivered to you, on the statement you make concerning the mortgage to the British Crown.

As to the injury done to British trade by my occupation of this town, I must be permitted to say that I am convinced that any trifling injury now done would be ten-fold repaired by future benefits to English commerce. This, however, involves questions not necessary to discuss at present.

Touching the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations between Great Britain and Honduras, I must reply that no one can be more anxious than myself for the complete carrying out of the treaty of the 26th November, 1859. It was in expectation of this treaty's having been fully carried out that I visited Ruatan in the month of June last; and excuse me if, in this connection, I refer to what you call my unauthorized occupation of this port.

It would be a long story for me to tell you why I claim the right to make war on the existing authorities of Honduras. Suffice it to say that my presence here at this time is due entirely to the engagements which I consider I had in honor contracted with a people desirous of living in Central America under the ancient laws and customs of the English realm, claiming with them common interests under the institutions derived from the code of ALFRED. I thought it no wrong to assist them in the maintenance of rights they had lawfully acquired.

Asking pardon for so long dwelling on the statements of your letter, I have to reply that if you deem it your duty to reëstablish the former authorities of this port, I shall do nothing consistent with honor to prevent your execution of what you think a duty. As to the terms you propose, I cannot, under the circumstances, regard it dishonorable to lay down my arms to an officer of the British crown, inasmuch as many of the persons compromised by their adherence to me may claim the guarantees of English subjects. In regard to our embarking, you do not specify on what vessel or at whose expense such reëmbarkation is to take place. Concerning the money and paper, I can only say that, as they never came into my possession, it is impossible for me to deliver them up.

Expecting you will inform me concerning the matters for which I have requested information, as well as concerning the manner in which you propose to arrive at the facts touching the money said to have been left, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WALKER.

COMMANDER SALMON TO GEN. WALKER.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM SLOOP ICARUS, TRUXILLO, Aug. 21, 1860.

To Capt. NORVELL SALMON, of H. B. M.'s steam sloop *Icarus:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and am much pleased to find that you do not consider it any dishonor to lay down your arms at the demand of a British Officer.

I am perfectly aware that by offering terms to any person acting without authority from any recognized Government, I expose myself to rebuke from my superiors.

I have, however, taken upon myself the responsibility of doing so in the hope, not only of preventing any further effusion of blood, but also with the view of preventing any further damage to the town and the property contained in it, so much of which is obtained on credit from British houses in Balize.

The supreme Government of Honduras, in a proclamation received by me this morning, does not appear to wish the code of ALFRED introduced into the country in the manner that you propose, and the local Government and inhabitants of Truxillo appear to be of the same opinion, judging from the numerous applications made to me for protection and assistance, which you must be quite aware, that I am authorized in giving to any friendly State that may request it. [See WHEATON's International law.]

Having also received a petition from the authorities and inhabitants of Omoa (signed, amongst others, by the United States Consul) for protection and assistance, I have decided upon affording the protection, &c., therein required against any attack made by you upon that town. With regard to your reëmbarkation, I assume, of course, that you will provide freightage to remove yourself and followers from the coast of Honduras. Two schooners now lying in this port are ready to treat with you for the purpose.

In answer to your request for information on the different points contained in your letter, I am fully aware that a great part of the trade of this port is carried on under the British flag; but I am also aware that the owners do not object to pay the small dues fixed by law, which dues, I beg to repeat, are secured by mortgage to the British Government, putting it therefore out of the power of even the regular Government of Honduras to remove them.

In relation, therefore, to the sum of money, &c., left in the Custom-house, I have received from the authorities a clear statement of the different items, the sum of which I correctly stated in my letter of this morning. Should the money have been appropriated by any of your followers, it is no less lost to the Government, and I conceive you to be no less responsible for the loss.

I must further remark that I should not consent to receive any compensation from you on behalf of the British Government; any restitution on your part must be made to Señor Don MARTINEZ, the Commandant of Truxillo.

I am perfectly aware that you were anxious for the carrying out of the treaty of the 28th of November, 1859, particularly that part which would have placed Ruatan under the protection of the Honduran flag. I beg to point out, however, that the said treaty was made with the existing Government of Honduras, and not with Mr. WM. WALKER, and that your descent on that island was the cause of its non-completion. I must also inform you, with reference to a clause in your letter, that my instructions will not permit me to recognize the right of any private individual to make war on a recognized Government, and must confess do not see what rights "a people desirous of living in Central America" can have lawfully acquired.

I must again repeat my demand of this morning, and request you will inform me when your arrangements for reëmbarkation are complete.

Feeling sure that you will comply, knowing what must result from a refusal, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

NORVELL SALMON, Commander.

To Mr. WM. WALKER.

Upon the receipt of this last letter, WALKER and his fillibusters surreptitiously evacuated Truxillo, and forfeited, of course, all claims to the offers of British protection extended to them by Commander SALMON. The following protest by Gen. WALKER was written after his capture by the Hondurenos, under Gen. ALVAREZ;

PROTEST OF GEN. WALKER.

I hereby protest, before the civilized world, that when I surrendered to the Captain of Her Majesty's steamer *Icarus*, that officer expressly received my sword and pistol, as well as the arms of Col. RUDLER: and the surrender was expressly and in so many words to him, as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty. WILLIAM WALKER,

On board the steamer *Icarus*, Sept. 5, 1860.

PERSONAL.

—Hon. F. W. Fickling, of Grahamville, S. C., Rev. W. Richards, of St. Helena, J. C. H. Claussen, of Beaufort, and a slave, the property of Hon. B. F. Johnson, had a narrow escape from drowning on the 11th inst. They were in a stage-coach which was about crossing the Port Royal Ferry, near Beaufort, when the horses became frightened, and dashed into the river. All the passengers except Mr. and Mrs. Fickling succeeded in getting out of the coach before it was submerged, but they were on a back seat of the vehicle. After vain efforts to disengage his wife, Mr. Fickling was compelled to rise to the surface. He was just about plunging under again, to make another effort, when Mrs. Fickling managed to free herself. A negro who had witnessed the disaster immediately pushed off from shore, and succeeded in rescuing the whole party. The horses were drowned.

—The Buffalo *Express* tells a good story of Mr, George Hinson, of that city, who contrived to make himself a member of the party which accompanied the Prince on the *Maid of the Mist* to view the Falls. He disguised himself in one of the huge loose-hooded water-proof cloaks, which completely destroyed the identity of the different individuals in the company, and thus managed to have a protracted conversation with His Royal Highness. Before the *Maid of the Mist* returned to the landing place the fraud was discovered, and the Prince expressed great indignation that the privacy of the excursion should have been intruded on; but Mr. Hinson did not allow his feelings to be hurt by this rebuff. He paid twenty-five cents more than the usual fare without grumbling.

—There is a promising scoundrel on trial at Richmond for forgery. He gives his name as Miles Jones. Among others whom he has victimized is an undertaker, who swears that he ordered of him a metallic coffin, and a shroud and cap, for a little girl nine years old. He wanted everything made as cheaply as possible, since the deceased was a poor man's daughter. In payment for the bill, which amounted to about $29, he offered a check for $90, purporting to be signed by Mr. Dass, and received in return $61. The undertaker after having finished the work presented the check to one of the city banks, and found that it was forged.

— A physician in Boston has got himself into trouble by the illegibility of his chirography. He prescribed for Charles H. Deshon, a boy of 6 years, and, as the lad died very soon afterwards, an investigation was instituted, which resulted in a verdict that death was the consequence of "the prescription being illegibly written, and carelessly put up." Mr. Elijah H. Gorman brought an action against both doctor and apothecary, and the case came up before Chief Justice Bigelow, on Tuesday. The defendants put in a demurrer, which was

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. upon the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby consolidated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

FOR SALE.

State of Missouri Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.
Illinois River Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
Mich. South. and N. Indiana 2d Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Lake Erie and Wabash 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.

The Supervisors of the County of Fulton (Ill.) have, at its present September Term, levied a tax to pay the interest on all her County Bonds that fall due July 1 and Aug. 1, 1861. Also, in addition, a half-mill tax on all the taxable property of the County, as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of her Bonds. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 30 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 56 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

LAND WARRANTS, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, on the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefore Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham square. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. over that amount. All sums deposited on or before Oct. 1, draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the New-York and Sandy-Hook Telegraph Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at No. 66 Wall-st. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M. Per order,
TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Secretary,
No. 66 Wall-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Sept. 12, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Institution will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 1st day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE LOGAN COUNTY (VA.) MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at their office, No. 30 Pine-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA R. R. BONDS.— $7,000 of the 3rd mortgage for sale by
LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 152 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.
All money deposited on or before the 1st day of October, will draw interest from the 1st inst.
BANK OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. Co.'s OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the DAYTON & MICHIGAN R. R. Co.'s BONDS, numbered from 927 to 953, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co. will purchase said bonds at par in gold or silver dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated the 8th day of February, 1859, if presented to FRANK L. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. FLOATing Debt Fund Stock, due 1878, interest payable quarterly, for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
WALLACE & BROTHERS,
No. 37 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.
Fare 35 cents.
The steamer
LONG BRANCH,
CAPT. J. P. OSBORN,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Monday, Sept. 17,	9½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17,	2½ P. M.
Tuesday, " 18,	10 "	Wednesday, " 19,	11 A. M.
Thursday, " 20,	11½ "	Friday, " 21,	7 "
Friday, " 21,	12½ P. M.	Saturday, " 22,	1 P. M.
Sunday, " 23,	8½ A. M.	Sunday, " 23,	3 "
Monday, " 24,	9¾ "	Monday, " 24,	2 "
Tuesday, " 25,	3 P. M.	Wednesday, " 26,	11 A. M.
Wednesday, " 26,	3½ "	Thursday, " 27,	12 M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Sept. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING will run daily, (Sundays excepted.) Leave Flushing at 7:45, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; leave Fulton-Market slip at 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Sunday Schools, pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SEPTEMBER.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, SPORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. M. P. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Mon., Sept. 17,	4¾ P. M.	Tues., Sept. 18,	8 A. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 19,	7 "	Wed'y, Sept. 19,	11 A. M.
Thurs., Sept. 20,	7½ A. M.	Thurs., Sept. 20,	11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 21,	8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 21,	12 "
Sat., Sept. 22,	1½ P. M.	Mon., Oct. 1,	12 M.
Tues., Sept. 25,	11 A. M.	Tues., Sept. 25,	3 P. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 26,	12 "	Wed'y, Sept. 26,	4 "
Thurs., Sept. 27,	12½ P. M.	Thurs., Sept. 27,	4½ "
Friday, Sept. 28,	4½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 28,	12 "
Sat., Sept. 29,	5 "	Mon., Oct. 1,	1 "
Mon., Oct. 2,	3½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 2,	5 "

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME. —THE PEOPLE'S LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents; meals on board. The new steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Bridgeport, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf, for New-York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Freight taken at the lowest rates. C. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st., New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM J. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY at 11 o'clock, A. M., running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. (Returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 30th (Amos-st.) and 59th-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY leaves New-York from Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON, at 3¼ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, having unsurpassed passenger accommodations, will leave Pier No. 26 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

Best quality Plated Door Knobs. Name and Number Plates.
Plated and Porcelain Bell-Pulls, Parlor Levers, &c., for house use.
Safe Locks and Latches for house and store use.
Plated, Brass and Iron Door Chains, for front and basement doors.
Patent Door Springs, for banks and public buildings.
Plated, Brass and Iron Door Butts.
Best quality Pulleys, for sash and greenhouse, of various sizes.
Sash Cord, Sash Weights, Nails, Brads.
Iron, Tinned and Copper Wire.
Agents for Gautier's Stove Polish, Fire Brick, green and gas-house Tile, &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE,
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale.
C. E. HABICHT,
Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 127 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 15. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers. In case of collision or stranding, Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES,
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.
The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT.....4,600 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,600 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,600 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,600 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,600 tons burthen.
The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.
From Pier No. 37 North River.
Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:
In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $33 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. E. LEFEVRE commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $80; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear blue light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Anderson, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
CANADA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c,
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a prepaid stamp to
TAPPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Three steamers a week—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS—via Wilmington, N. C., by Rail Steamboat Line. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. POSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $35; Nashville, Tenn., $27 50; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will succeed on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, and the NASHVILLE, Capt. HUTCHINSON, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express is carried on this line. The Express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 83 Broadway.
The BREMEN will sail from the stream, opposite Pier No. 30 North River, and passengers, with their luggage, will be put on board on the day of sailing by a steamboat plying regularly between the pier and the ship. The last boat leaves the pier at 1½ P. M. precisely.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The fine-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $35; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 12 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FRED. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufaula, $24; Albany, $21; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 226 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE FIRST-CLASS side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. F. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.
The steamer STATE OF GEORGIA, will sail as above for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Oct. 15
MONDAY.....Nov. 12
TUESDAY.....Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....$60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SHIPPING.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, at 10 o'clock, with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 33 Wall-st.
I. F. STEPHENS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.
All of those terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Br